

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 211

31 October 1986

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PRC, OTHER DELEGATES MEET ON SIZE OF UN MISSIONS

OW311128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1056 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, October 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Committee on Relations With the Host Country today resumed consideration of the U.S. decision to reduce the size of the Soviet Permanent Mission to the United Nations, but the meeting adjourned inconclusively.

At the urgent meeting held at Soviet request, the positions of the Soviet and American delegates remained far apart. The delegates of some other countries, including China, expressed the hope that the two nations will hold consultations on the question with the participation of the U.N. secretary-general.

Soviet Permanent Representative A.M. Belonogov said at the meeting that the U.S. acts against the permanent missions of the Soviet Union, Belorussia and the Ukraine "were in violation of the agreement the United States had signed with the United Nations in 1947." They were also a part of the U.S. Government policy aimed at aggravating U.S.-Soviet relations, he said.

He accused the United States of rejecting the U.N. secretary-general's proposals to mediate.

U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Herbert S. Okun said that "there has to exist a reasonable limit to the size of missions." He alleged that this had been recognized during negotiations of the U.N. headquarters agreement in 1946.

The "legitimate right" of the host country to require that the size of missions be kept within reasonable and normal limits "necessarily includes the right to take reasonable enforcement measures," he said.

Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative Huang Jiahua pointed out that the size of permanent missions should be reasonable and warranted in light of their duties and responsibilities. "Strict adherence to the spirit of the headquarters agreement and other international legal instruments is required for a solution to the dispute."

He considered it necessary to hold dialogue between the nations with the participation of the U.N. secretary-general.

Costa Rican delegate Emilia Castro de Barish said that if the number of staff at a mission exceeds the size of the next two largest missions as well as that of the host state, that number is excessive.

Canadian delegate Paul Laberge said he was surprised at the Soviet request to call the urgent meeting, which implied a refusal to discuss the matter with the good offices of the secretary-general.

Iraqi delegate Ismat Kittani expressed his regret that the good offices of the secretary-general have not been taken advantage of. Decisions on such matters should not be made in a unilateral or bilateral manner, he said.

Senegalese delegate Massamba Sarre said it is necessary to avoid having the issue jeopardize the United Nations or the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Iceland talks.

Amara Essy, a delegate of Ivory Coast, said the U.N. secretary-general is probably the only person who can assist in finding a reasonable solution through a process of negotiation and conciliation involving the two parties.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS ILO PRESIDENT BLANCH

OW291843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today called for united and forceful sanctions through the mobilization of international opinion against the South African authorities to force them to change their policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

"This also accords with the interests of the working people of South Africa," he added.

Zhao made these remarks at a meeting with Francis Blanch, director-general of the International Labor Office (ILO), and his party here this evening.

Blanch said that the ILO always attaches great importance to opposing apartheid. He praised China for its positive response to the ILO's call for action to end apartheid.

Unemployment and poverty, Zhao said, are the main problems in the developing world. Solutions to these problems cannot be separated from the development of the Third World countries. And these solutions, in turn, will also facilitate the further economic growth of developed countries and help solve their unemployment problems.

Blanch agreed with Zhao's views and praised China for its efforts to solve its own labor and employment problems.

Zhao also thanked Blanch for his efforts to help resume China's activities in the ILO and hoped for further cooperation between China and the ILO.

U.S., USSR URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN DISARMAMENT

OW310832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, October 30 (XINHUA) -- China has appealed to the Soviet Union and the United States to assume their "special responsibility" for disarmament and reduce their nuclear and conventional arsenals.

The appeal was made in two draft resolutions submitted today to the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly by Chinese representative Fan Guoxiang.

The first draft, on nuclear disarmament, notes that the Soviet Union and the United States, which possess "the most important nuclear arsenals", should take the lead in halting the nuclear arms race and reach early agreement on drastic cuts in nuclear weapons.

The other draft deals with conventional disarmament, and urges the countries with "the largest military arsenals" and the member states of the two major military alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, to continue negotiations on reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons.

The First Committee of the General Assembly deals with political and security affairs.

U.S.-SOVIET TALKS FACE WORLD OPINION, PRESSURE

HK300351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 86 p 6

["Random notes" by Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "The Force of Public Opinion"]

[Text] Since the U.S.-Soviet Iceland summit meeting, the leaders of various countries, especially ones in Western European, have been quick to make speeches strongly appealing to the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their dialogue and break the current deadlock as quickly as possible. It is reported that Cancellor Kohl of West Germany will, during the U.S. visit, urge the United States to take a flexible stand on the space weapons problem. In the United States itself, the Reagan administration is also facing very heavy pressure. Thousands of scientists are strongly opposing the Star Wars program. Some congressmen have criticized Reagan for having missed a very good arms reduction opportunity at the Iceland meeting. Democrats have also attempted to capitalize on this to influence the upcoming mid-term Congressional elections.

Such appeals and pressures at home and abroad have forced Washington and Moscow to think things over. They have started a propaganda offensive. On the one hand, officials on both sides have said in a turnabout that the Iceland meeting is not entirely fruitless. It has instead reached agreement on some major problems. Everyone should not be disappointed. On the other hand, they have hurriedly headed for Western Europe and other countries stating their cases in an attempt to pass the buck and force concessions from the other side. Such an act on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union shows that world opinion is still a strong force that the two countries cannot overlook.

That world opinion cries so loud for continued U.S.-Soviet talks is not without reason. Since the beginning of the century, Europe has witnessed the disastrous consequences of two world wars and has since been wedged in between a U.S.-Soviet nuclear confrontation. In many areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America, due to intervention of the two nuclear powers, the situation has been unstable all along. Today, given an every intense arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, the people in various countries have keenly demanded a reduction of their arms and elimination of the war threat. World opinion after the Iceland meeting has exactly reflected this demand on the part of the people of various countries.

Under the pressure of public opinion, there have recently appeared signs of relaxation on the problem of arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was reported that chief Soviet negotiator Karpov at the Geneva talks hinted on the 17th that so long as the United States conducts its tests within the limits of the anti-missile treaty, the Soviet Union would agree to allow "some actual tests." by the United States under the Strategic Defense Initiative program. [paragraph continues]

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has suggested meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Vienna next month to continue discussing the problems taken up at the Iceland meeting. It seems that the people of various countries in the world must continue playing a still greater role in making the United States and the Soviet Union enforce the ultimate total elimination of their respective nuclear arsenals.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ARMS RACE PROBLEMS OF U.S., USSR

HK290401 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 86 p 6

["Random Notes" by Fang Qiu (2455 4428): "Both of Them Have Difficult Problems"]

[Text] After the Reykjavik "summit," the BALTIMORE SUN published an article saying that while both the USSR and the United States would like to reach some sort of agreement on the arms control issue, and both in fact share similar views on the missile question, their reasons lie in that both are facing serious economic problems and have no other choice than to cut back on military expenditure. This is an interesting way of looking at things.

In that past, the widespread viewpoint was that due to its economic difficulties, the Soviet Union was concerned that the arms race would destroy its economy. However, the BALTIMORE SUN article pointed out a fact that some Americans may not like to admit: Each of the two superpowers has its own difficulties. The USSR has to deal with the low efficiency in its economy, while the United States must reckon with the heavy debt servicing on its shoulders. On the economic aspect of the sustenance of the arms race, neither side can really capitalize on an absolute superiority.

That the enormous Soviet military expenditure holds back the economy is quite clear to all. As for the United States, some people think that its improved economy in recent years supplies it with the capital. Actually, the United States' huge deficit has become a major chronic disease of its economy and has produced serious repercussions for the entire Western economy. The conversion of this deficit into heavy debt servicing is linked to the United States' growing military budget expenditure.

As one influential European statesman said, if the arms race is to continue in this manner, no country would be able to support it. This prompted both sides to feel the need to explore means for some kind of compromise and to jointly cure the "cancer" they had themselves created. Naturally, it is not realistic to want them to reach an agreement immediately, because they will not easily abandon their policies of completing for nuclear superiority. Nevertheless, economic difficulties will force them to adapt to the trend, and consider problems realistically.

XINHUA CITES JAPANESE ON NAKASONE VISIT TO PRC

OW301622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 30 Oct 86

["Nakasone To Visit China, Japanese Official Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will be warmly welcomed when he visits Beijing November 8 and 9 to attend a cornerstone laying ceremony for the Japan-China Youth Exchange Center, a Foreign Ministry official said here today.

Speaking at a regular Foreign Ministry press briefing, the official said that there are no "delicate" problems between Japan and China.

Asked about the future course of relations between Japan and China, the official stressed that Japan's "commitment to peace, its commitment to a stable and friendly relationship with China is unchangeable."

During his stay in China, Nakasone will also talk with Chinese leaders on various international and bilateral issues, including the problem of Japan's trade surplus with China, the official said.

He said Japan will contribute 10 billion yen (about 6.25 million U.S. dollars) to partially finance the construction of the Japan-China Youth Exchange Center in Beijing, which will be run by the Chinese.

PRC, JAPANESE UNIVERSITY HEADS MEET IN TOKYO

OW301840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Japanese University presidents meeting at Tokyo University have reached new agreements on the exchange of scholars, students and academic information as well as future joint research work and academic forums. [passage omitted]

The presidents discussed educational reform in the two countries as well as cooperation plans. The annual get-togethers for the university presidents was proposed by the Japanese Education Ministry in 1984. Their first was at Beijing University in April 1985.

WPK LAUDS KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW301833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30, (XINHUA) -- The Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party today gave top marks to the recent visit to the Soviet Union by party secretary General Kim Il-song.

A communique from the Politburo session praised Kim's October 22 to 26 visit, saying it had enhanced the Korean-Soviet friendship.

The communique expressed "great satisfaction" with the similar positions taken by Kim and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on a host of issues.

The communique also expressed Korea's determination to further develop its friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON AQUINO, ENRILE RIFT

HK300421 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 27-30 Oct 86 p 2

[From "The Past Week" column: "The Aquino-Enrile Rift"]

[Text] In an interview published in a recent issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (23 October), Jose Maria Sison, once leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines, made the following comments on the widely reported rift between President Corazon Aquino and her defence minister, Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mrs Aquino herself may be a nice woman. But, you see, it is not true that the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] have been held back by her. The fact is that the AFP has been going berserk ... the sweet image of Mrs Aquino and the harsh image of Enrile may be just two sides of the same coin.

The Aquino government is a pro-U.S., reactionary government with a liberal-democratic tendency, to distinguish it from the unmitigated open rule of terror by Marcos. She's still better than Marcos, but it is not true that she has solved all the problems of the Filipino people (or that) the revolutionary movement is at her mercy. I think the revolutionary movement can hold its ground against her if she would allow herself to be used completely as a tool of the U.S. and the upper classes to which she belongs.'

A founder of Communist Party of Philippines [CPP], Sison was captured in 1977. He was released with other political prisoners by Mrs Aquino shortly after she came to power in February.

Although Sison did not return to the woods following his release, it is a matter of conjecture whether he is still a member of the CPP. In Manila, the former CPP leader has chosen to concentrate on educational work and writing poetry. The above-mentioned interview was conducted in Bangkok when Sison was there early this month as the Philippine winner of the annual Southeast Asia Writer's Award.

All things considered, while no one can say that Sison's comments on Mrs Aquino represent the views of the CPP, they no doubt reflect the sentiments of the leftist sector in the Philippines.

In the ten months since she assumed the presidency, Mrs Aquino has spared no effort to make peace with the communists and the Moslems. However, it is clear that her efforts have been under duress by distractions from an increasingly vocal and ambitious defence minister.

The implications of Sison's uncomplimentary comment that there is no basic difference between Mrs Aquino and Juan Ponce Enrile lacks tact to say the least. It is also quite unfair, considering the good faith Mrs Aquino has shown and the risks she is taking in meeting the communists more than half way.

It will be a sad day for the Philippines if Defence Minister Enrile gets his way which not only questions the very legitimacy of Mrs Aquino's presidency but has all indications of reinstituting the discredited Marcos Constitution of 1973, along with his supporters. Whereas such an outcome can only take the wind out of the sails of democratic reforms in the Philippines, it might also be taken as proof that political power indeed grows out of the barrel of the gun in troubled Third World countries.

LI XIANNIAN GREET'S BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

BK231022 Beijing International Service in Bengali 1500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] President Li Xiannian of China sent a telegram to Hussain Mohammad Ershad on the 20th of October conveying his sincere greetings on the latter's election as the president of Bangladesh.

The telegram said: China and Bangladesh are close good neighborly countries. You have made active contributions to the development of our two countries' cordial relations during the last few years. I believe that with our joint efforts, our historic amity, friendly relations, and cooperation will certainly stabilize and develop further during your tenure of office.

GENG BIAO MEETS BANGLADESH NEWS AGENCY DIRECTOR

OE301114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met A.B.M. Musa, managing director of the BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA (News Agency), and his party here today.

Geng briefed the visitors on changes that have taken place in China since its implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world.

Bangladesh Ambassador to China A.Z.M Enayetullah Khan was present.

Musa and his party arrived here October 28 as guests of XINHUA News Agency. They will tour Xian, Nanjing, and Guangzhou in addition to Beijing.

KARACHI MAYOR LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR BEIJING

OW291017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The visiting mayor of the Pakistan city of Karachi, Abbul Sappai Afghani, [name as received] told XINHUA today that China and Pakistan share identical positions on the issues facing the world today, and the relationship between the two countries is good.

Karachi and Shanghai are sister cities, he said, and expressed the hope that the two would increase their exchanges and cooperation. "I am looking forward to receiving a delegation from Shanghai to Karachi," he added.

He said Shanghai established its first foreign joint-venture in Karachi and China is now drawing foreign investment.

He expressed the hope that the utmost efforts would be made to develop trade and economic cooperation, and friendly relations with Shanghai.

The delegation led by the mayor visited the Hongqiao village, in the western suburbs of Shanghai, a TV factory and the Children's Palace, before leaving for Beijing yesterday.

ITALY'S CRAXI INTERVIEWED BEFORE VISIT TO PRC

OW300419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 28 Oct 86

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Shi Kedong and XINHUA reporters Feng Bin and Wang Yanlin]

[Text] Rome, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- On the eve of his visit to China Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi granted an interview at the prime minister's office with the Chinese reporters stationed in Italy. He said that the tradition of friendly exchanges between Italy and China takes root in the two countries' several-thousand year old civilization, which is precisely the basis for their growing friendly cooperation over the recent years.

Craxi said: Cooperation between the two countries has grown at various levels and in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields. The visit to Rome by Premier Zhao Ziyang and General Secretary Hu Yaobang, as well as Prime Minister Craxi's upcoming visit to Beijing, reflect the aspirations to further substantiate Italian-Chinese relations.

Craxi believes that there is no controversial issue between Italy and China. On the contrary, they share identical views on a wide range of international issues concerning peace, stability, and security. In the past 15 years, since the establishment of diplomatic ties, relations between the two countries have consistently developed along a healthy road. Italy will continue to follow this road and take every opportunity to invigorate the already-good relations between the two countries. He is convinced that his upcoming talks in Beijing will embody and prove the common aspirations of Italy and China.

On some international issues and Italy's foreign policy, Prime Minister Craxi said: The current world situation is still disturbing. In recent years no conflict has been resolved through negotiations. The existence of many regional crises has cast shadows over their political prospects. The Italian Government has always strived for the resumption of constructive dialogue between the East and the West. He added that the international community should not only encourage dialogue for disarmament, but also devote more effort to resolving such problems as human tragedies and malnutrition, which have caused death. This should become the unanimous strategy of all countries.

On Italian foreign policy, Craxi said that its goal is world peace.

He said: Italy is not a powerful country and does not intend to become one. Ours is a peace-loving nation, which fervently wishes to express its stand on peace. He pledged that Italy will strive to realize its goal, not only within the framework of NATO and the European Community, but also through various international organizations and relations with other countries.

In conclusion Prime Minister Craxi also answered the reporters' questions on integration of Western Europe, the situation in the Mediterranean, and the Italian economy at present.

ITALY'S PRIME MINISTER CRAXI BEGINS VISIT

Zhao Ziyang Welcomes

OW301042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told the visiting Italian Prime Minister, Bettino Craxi, today that the frequent exchange of visits between high-ranking leaders of China and Italy in the past few years and Craxi's current visit would further the friendly relations between the two countries.

Zhao extended a warm welcome to the Italian prime minister who had arrived shortly after noon on a four-day official visit as guest of Premier Zhao.

Craxi, who had met Zhao in Rome two years ago, said relations between Italy and China have developed well and his visit here is a testimony. He believed there is great potential for the development of the bilateral relations.

Prior to the meeting at the Great Hall of the People, Zhao presided over a grand ceremony to welcome the first Italian prime minister to visit China.

A military band played the national anthems of the two countries amid a 19-gun salute. Accompanied by Zhao, Craxi reviewed a guard of honor formed by men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those present was Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs.

Craxi, who has been to China twice, is here for the first time as prime minister after taking office in 1983.

He is being accompanied on this trip by his wife Anna Craxi and Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and over 100 government officials, businessmen and reporters.

Upon their arrival, they were greeted at the airport by Wang Tao, head of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of petroleum industry.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW301632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and Italian foreign ministers today agreed that the Soviet and U.S. negotiators should consider Europe and Asia as a whole to reach a balanced reduction of medium-range missiles.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Italian counterpart, Giulio Andreotti, who accompanied Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on his current visit to China, made this remark during their talks here this afternoon.

They exchanged views on international issues of common interest and bilateral relations.

On the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland, the two ministers held the view that the two countries should continue their negotiations so as to reach agreement without harming the interests of other countries.

Wu said that China stands for developing relations between the East and West European countries which will benefit world peace. Andreotti agreed to Wu's view.

They also expressed satisfaction with the smoothly-developing relations between the two countries, and especially the rapid development of economic cooperation and trade.

Tax Accord Signing With Zhao

OW310856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between the Chinese and Italian Governments on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income taxes was signed here today.

China had signed 15 such agreements with other countries before.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi attended today's signing ceremony.

Signing the document were Chinese State Councillor and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

In addition, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti signed three protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

They are protocols on establishing an emergency department in a Beijing hospital, a children's nutrition center in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, and an Italian language training center at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing.

Holds Talks With Zhao

OW310858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi today agreed that the United States and the Soviet Union should continue dialogue instead of confrontation.

According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Zhao and Craxi expressed the identical view when they reviewed the international situation after the Iceland summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

The spokesman said during the meeting, which took place in the Great Hall of the People and proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Zhao and Craxi exchanged views on international issues of common concern and bilateral relations.

Craxi said that if world peace depended on China and Italy alone, there would be no problem for world peace. Zhao agreed.

On regional issues, Premier Zhao pointed out that the Kampuchean issue is the principal one of the three major obstacles in the way to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. The relations between China and the USSR could hardly be improved if the problem remains unsolved, he stressed.

The two prime ministers are satisfied with the rapid expansion of economic and trade relations and cultural exchanges between the two countries. Zhao said China is willing to develop relations of cooperation with Italy in every field.

Zhao appreciated Craxi's efforts for developing Sino-Italian friendship.

Attending the meeting were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and head of reception committee and Minister of Petroleum Industry Wang Tao, and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Earlier, Premier Zhao had an exclusive meeting with Craxi.

Li Xiannian Meets Craxi

OW311140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 31 Oct 86

Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and his party here today.

Li told the visitors that China and Italy, two ancient countries with ancient culture, should expand their friendly relations.

He said he believed Craxi's current visit would certainly promote the growth of the existing friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Craxi said that he has been to China three times in the past few decades and that he himself is eyewitness to China's big progress over these decades.

During the cordial conversation, Li asked Craxi to convey his best regards to Italian President Francesco Cossiga and former Italian President Sandro Pertini.

Earlier today, Prime Minister and Mrs Craxi viewed the Palace Museum here.

GENG BIAO FETES ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW311132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today met and gave a luncheon for Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Geng thanked Andreotti for his efforts to help the NPC join the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) when he served as chairman of the political committee of the union.

Andreotti who is accompanying Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on his China visit, said the IPU could work more effectively with China as its member. [passage omitted]

PRAGUE MAYOR LEADS CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION TO PRC

Talks With Beijing Mayor

SK310538 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] On the morning of 15 October, Mayor Chen Xitong and Vice Mayor Zhang Jianmin held talks with members of Czechoslovakia's Prague City delegation headed by Mayor Frantisek Stafa at the office of the municipal government. Comrades of both parties respectively introduced the two cities' management systems, legislations, and the basic situations of the municipal administration; and conscientiously and profitably studied the theory and practice of socialist construction.

On the afternoon of 15 October, accompanied by Zhang Peng, adviser to the municipal government, Mayor Frantisek Stafa and his party visited the Beijing Jeep Limited Company.

Received by Li Peng

SK310520 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] At a reception in honor of Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague, and his party on the afternoon of 17 October at the Ziguang Pavilion of Zhongnanhai, Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, cordially talked with the guests about issues concerning the construction of the capital.

Mayor Stafa said that in past 4 days, we were very surprised to see that Beijing has made many unexpected achievements. Since Beijing's labor fruits were a crystallization of wisdom formed over several thousands of years, we highly treasure them, in particular the achievements made over the past 8 years.

Vice Premier Li Peng stated: Although Beijing has made great progress over the past few years, the municipality still lags behind when compared with the capitals of some countries. On the one hand, the people are proud of Beijing; on the other, they hope that Beijing will make greater progress. Thus, the work of Beijing is more difficult than that of other cities. We must conscientiously treat what the central authorities, armed forces, and various departments have said. Comparatively speaking, we should delegate greater decisionmaking power to Beijing than any other city. The central authorities should make allowances for Beijing's difficulties at the time when they hope that the municipality will further improve its work.

Mayor Stafa said that the situation of Prague is similar to that of Beijing because all the people think that the capital should make greater progress. He also said that Prague is preparing to develop cooperation in many fields with Beijing, and is looking forward to the day when Mayor Chen Xitong visits the city.

Attending the reception were Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality; and Cheben, Czechoslovak ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EXPULSION OF RSA FROM RED CROSS

HK310849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 86 p 6

["Jottings" column by Fang Qiu (2455 4428): "A Severe Warning"]

[Text] The representative of the racist regime of South Africa was expelled from the meeting hall of the International Red Cross. This event vividly reflected its extreme isolation in the international community. All those who support justice welcome this event.

The International Red Cross is an organization which observes the humanitarian principles of rescuing the wounded and dying. However, the South African regime has constantly pursued a racist apartheid system for many years, cruelly suppressing and persecuting the blacks and implementing brutal and inhuman rule over the country. In June this year, it imposed a so-called "state of emergency," in spite of the opposition of the international community, and arrested and killed large numbers of blacks who rose to resist the despotic rule. Allowing the representative of such a regime, whose hands are stained with the blood of black people, to remain in the International Red Cross would be merely a mockery of the noble purpose served by this international organization.

While being expelled from the meeting hall, the South African representative clamored that "the one that is humiliated today is not South Africa." In fact, the racist regime of South Africa has long been nailed to the pillar of ignominy of history due to its excesses.

The reactionary authorities of South Africa are always swollen with arrogance as they think that they have economic strength and can win support and tolerance from some countries. However, their racist apartheid policy is too outdated and unpopular. The expulsion of the South African representative from the International Red Cross was merely the first of a series of similar events, and it showed that the struggle of boycotting the South African authorities is advancing. If the South African authorities still cling to their course, they will certainly fall into an utterly isolated position in the world.

EGYPTIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS PRC SCHOLARS GROUP

OW291250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today stressed the importance of the scholastic exchanges between Chinese and Egyptian scholars for the development of Sino-Egyptian relations.

He made the remarks during his meeting with Huan Xiang, director-general of the Centre of International Studies of the Chinese State Council who heads the five-member delegation of Chinese scholars of international affairs to attend the Sino-Egyptian seminar on the international and regional situation and bilateral relations.

The three-day seminar, jointly sponsored by the Centre of International Studies of the Chinese State Council and the Institute of Diplomatic Studies of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, ended with success here Tuesday afternoon. The Chinese and Egyptian scholars exchanged their views on the perspectives of the global and regional developments and the experiences in their national reconstruction and especially economic reform experiments in their own countries. [passage omitted]

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS PERUVIAN EMBASSY PARTY

OW301001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Ambassador to China Roberto Villaran Koechlin gave a reception at the Peruvian Embassy here today marking the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Peru and China.

Attending the reception were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Secretary-General of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Wang Hanbin.

Speaking at the reception, the Peruvian ambassador said that the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Peru and China was a milestone in the annals of friendship between the two countries, adding that he was satisfied with the development of the friendship ties and relations of cooperation between the two countries in various fields in the past 15 years.

The relations between Peru and China are at the best stage, like flowers in full blossom that will surely bear abundant fruit, he added.

Recalling the smooth development of the friendly relations between China and Peru since the establishment of their diplomatic ties, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that China and Peru respect and treat each other in their contacts by following the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Sino-Peruvian relations of cooperation are of a new type and may be a model in South-South cooperation.

He expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and Peru and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS MEXICAN BANKING VISITORS

OW301842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, met Francisco Suarez Davila, Mexican under-secretary of the treasury, Alfredo Phillips Olmedo, president of the Mexican National Bank of External Trade, and their party here today.

Suarez told Chen that they are here for discussing an agreement on reciprocal credit between the Mexican bank and the Bank of China, which will be officially signed when the Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado visits China at the end of this year.

Chen expressed satisfaction with the growth of Sino-Mexican relations. She said she hoped the two countries would increase mutual understanding and expand their economic, trade and banking ties through various channels.

The Mexican visitors arrived here October 27 as guests of the Bank of China.

XI ZHONGXUN LAUDS LATE MARSHAL YE JIANYING

OW301830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Marshal Ye Jianying, who died last week, was described as a modest and easy-going person with whom people found it a pleasure to talk, in an article by a senior Communist Party official made public today.

The writer is Xi Zhongxun, a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. People in Guangdong Province, where Ye was born, used to refer to him as "our old marshal", said Xi, who worked there for many years. "old" is used as a term to express respect for the aged.

"I first met Ye in the Red Army wartime base of Yanan. I greatly admired his military talents and eminent organizational and command capabilities," Xi wrote.

During the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), Xi was persecuted by the "gang of four" and was banned from working for 16 years. He is now also a member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

"After Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and Wang Zhen returned to work, I was rehabilitated by the efforts of the party Central Committee and Marshal Ye Jianying," Xi said.

"In February 1978, I was invited to attend a meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Ye himself met me and told me to look toward the future. I was greatly moved by Ye's tolerance, and his sincerity and warmheartedness toward his comrades," Xi said.

That April, Xi was assigned to work in Guangdong, Ye's birthplace.

Not long after, Ye Jianying made an inspection of the province and gave Xi some advice, "Working out plans after thorough investigation, reporting them to the central authorities in time and implementing them step by step in line with their urgency is the policy you must follow, he stressed."

Xi wrote, "these remarks are still remembered as my motto."

Ye showed great concern over the flexible policies the party Central Committee and central government allowed to be implemented in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. When he was in Guangdong in June 1979, Ye urged the local leadership to do their best in the implementation of the policies, Xi said.

Even at an advanced age, Ye Jianying often went to Guangdong and inspected factories, rural areas, schools and Army units, Xi said.

Xi wrote that Ye supported the development of rural biogas and power generation as ways to solve the energy problem in the rural areas.

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XU XIANGQIAN ARTICLE MOURNS YE JIANYING

OW310156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- The name of the late Marshal Ye Jianying is "closely linked" to the history of China's democratic revolution and the history of armed struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party.

In an article published by Beijing Press today to honor the memory of Ye, a veteran Chinese Communist Party and state leader, Marshal Xu Xiangqian said, "Ye's name is also closely related to the history of China's socialist revolution and construction, and the history of the progress of the People's Liberation Army (China's armed forces)."

Xu continued, "the history of the past 50 years and more is engraved with the indelible achievements of comrade Ye Jianying at many crucial moments in the revolutionary struggles waged by the Chinese people."

Xu recalled that he first came to know Ye in 1924, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen founded the Huangpu Military Academy in the Guangdong provincial capital of Guangzhou and Ye served as deputy director of the academy's teaching department.

Ye dedicated all his life to the cause of communism after he joined the Chinese Communist Party in July 1927, when the Kuomintang betrayed the revolution and began slaughtering communists.

Xu described Ye as a "capable assistant" to Chinese Communist Party leaders Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De when he worked for a long time in the chief of staff's department of the party's Central Military Commission.

Ye Jianying showed his "circumspection, far-sightedness, nimbleness and wit" as a military strategist and statesman in both the struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the Japanese aggressors, and during negotiations with the Kuomintang authorities.

Xu said that Comrade Ye Jianying set a brave example in upholding the unity of the party and the Army, and implementing the party's correct line, particularly in struggles against the "left" opportunist line represented by Wang Ming, against the splittist line represented by Zhang Guotao, and against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique.

At a meeting February 14, 1967, Xu recalled, Ye Jianying reprimanded Kang Sheng, Chen Boda and other members of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique as follows: "You have disturbed the party and the government, and caused confusion in the factories and rural areas. And yet you are not satisfied with that. You also want to cause chaos in the armed forces. What the devil are you up to?"

Ye was the target of unfair criticism. "Even so, he still cared about other comrades," Xu recalled. "On learning one day my home would be searched, he ordered others to protect me and phoned to warn me to move to the western hills outside Beijing."

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In conclusion, Xu summed up Ye's character: "Comrade Ye Jianying was a highly respected marshal, and he set us an example in his devotion to the communist cause with his strong sense of principle and his outstanding leadership qualities."

CPC STATE COUNCIL TO PROBE OUTGOING DIRECTORS

OW310240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and the State Council have decided to continue investigations into the economic responsibility of directors and managers who leave their posts.

Under this system, a factory's income and expenses, profits and losses, as well as its economic benefit will be audited to evaluate the director's competence during his or her term of service.

So far, the country has more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions beginning to adopt the system, which was started last year, according to government officials.

"By practising the system it becomes impossible for directors who make a mess of their factories to sneak off or hold posts at other places," they said.

Five cities and counties in Heilongjiang Province, including Qiqihar and Zhaoyuan, spent a year auditing 73 directors when they left their posts. The audit showed 38 of the directors passably competent and they were transferred to other posts. 16 were found doing a remarkable job and nine were promoted. The rest, because of serious mistakes, were demoted or removed from their posts, or given party or administrative disciplinary warnings.

The director of a winery in Jianshi County in Hubei Province was promoted as deputy head of the county's Light Industry Bureau in March of this year. But, after an audit of his work at the winery, he was arrested two months later for embezzlement and taking bribes of 5,300 yuan (about 1,400 U.S. dollars). The winery had also violated state financial and economic rules and lost 170,000 yuan (about 46,000 U.S. dollars).

Officials said, "the system is supported by newly appointed directors because some directors leave their successors a factory in an awful mess."

NPC HOLDS DISCUSSION ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW291340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1633 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- Members of the NPC Standing Committees in Beijing and of all NPC Special committees had been attending a forum over the past few days to study and discuss the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a socialist spiritual civilization."

They unanimously agreed that the CPC Central Committee's resolution will certainly produce a tremendous and far-reaching influence on promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization, facilitating the all-round reform and opening to the outside world, and building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics in China. The forum was held for 5 days between 21 and 28 October. Chairman Peng Zhen attended and addressed the session today.

Vice Chairmen Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Zhou Gucheng, and Chu Tunan spoke at the forum. Speakers at the forum also included members Hou Xueyu, Xu Dixin, Chang Chengxian, Hu Jiwei, Cao Yu, Cheng Siyuan, Deng Jiatai, Zhang Zhixiang, Song Shaowen, Qiu Weifan, Lu Ji, Fu Hao, Wang Ganchang, Zhang Ruiying, and Wang Fu. Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan and members Gao Dengbang and Wang Guoquan delivered written statements.

The members said in their speeches: By applying the principle of integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with the reality in China in expounding the strategic importance and basic tasks and guidelines of building a socialist spiritual civilization, the resolution is a programmatic document of intensifying the building of socialist spiritual civilization during the new historical period in China. It is of far-reaching significance of ensuring the socialist modernization drive and building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the country.

The members said: Like the material civilization we are building, the spiritual civilization we stress is socialist, not capitalist. The resolution has repeatedly stressed this essence of our spiritual civilization, on which we should never take an equivocal or wavering stand. Some members said: New China emerged from the womb of a semifeudal, semicolonial society. After the victory of the revolution, we failed to conduct comprehensive, systematic, and correct criticisms of the feudal ideology and decadent capitalist ideas. Moreover, while importing advanced technology in the course of opening to the outside world and cultural exchanges with other countries, it is unavoidable for us to not bring along some negative rotten stuff. Therefore, we must assimilate things from abroad after careful appraisal and on a selective basis, and must oppose decadent capitalist stuff, ideas, and acts that negate the four cardinal principles and advocate bourgeois liberalism.

Some members pointed out that the CPC's ultimate ideal is to build a communist society based on the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs. To realize this protracted historical task, it is necessary to proceed from the reality and take a step at a time. We are now in the preliminary stage of socialism. Under the objective conditions, we must follow the objective law for building Chinese-style socialism by developing various forms of economy, including socialist commodity economy, and instituting the principle of to each according to his work, with the predominance of public ownership. In upholding the predominance of public ownership to strive for common prosperity, so long as our principles and policies are correct, there should be no drawback. Some members pointed out that the resolution has correctly expounded the relationship between ultimate and common ideals, and that the nucleus of Mao Zedong Thought is to seek truth from facts. Only by adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and building socialist material and spiritual civilization in a realistic manner can we build socialism with genuine Chinese characteristics. To the communists, striving for the common ideal means striving for the ultimate ideal. By paying attention to both advanced requirements and broadly based requirements, what we do will be understood and easily accepted by the majority of people of all nationalities and will help to unite all forces that can be united with and to successfully accomplish the great undertaking of socialist modernization.

Some members said: It is of utmost importance to persistently follow Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guidance, which is essential for our socialist modernization and building of a socialist spiritual civilization. It is erroneous to regard Marxism as an ossified doctrine and confuse universal truth of Marxism with its practical application. Likewise, it is wrong to negate the universal truth of Marxism and regard it as "outdated" and incapable of solving our practical problems. Our ongoing reform is a process under which the socialist system improves and develops itself. It is precisely a concrete application of dialectical and historical materialism under the guidance of Marxism.

The members stressed that it was the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to develop socialist democracy and improve the legal system so that democracy can be institutionalized and codified into law and will not change along with the change of leaders or their views and focuses of attention. This decision is of great and far-reaching significance for ensuring smooth and wholesome progress in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. In recent years, the NPC and its Standing Committee have done a tremendous amount of work, basically in legislation, and have enacted a number of laws. However, the work still cannot keep abreast with the needs of objective situation, and an arduous task remains in enacting laws for building material and spiritual civilization. Once a law is enacted, it must be enforced. As far as enforcing a law among the masses is concerned, it is of vital importance to make the vast numbers of cadres and ordinary people familiarize themselves with and use the law so as to form powerful material force and prevent such catastrophe as the Great Cultural Revolution. Some members said: Without democracy, there should be no socialist modernization. The NPC Standing Committee shoulders the heavy task of expanding socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system. Despite the big stride made by the NPC Standing Committee in reflecting and respecting the people's opinion recently, further efforts need to be made to develop a sound system under which the NPC Standing Committee can better exercise the right of supervision on behalf of the people. This issue should be studied and settled. Some members said that in improving the socialist legal system, it is necessary to, first, continue the legislation work while perfecting laws already promulgated and put into force, and, second, ensure that there are laws for people to follow, that these laws are observed, that their enforcement is strict, and that lawbreakers are dealt with. Currently, special attention should be paid to enforcing laws and eliminating power abuse in defiance of law.

The members said: It has been proved by history that the CPC leadership is inseparable from the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and the improvement of socialist democracy and legal system. We must strengthen as well as improve party leadership. All party organizations and members should accept supervision on by masses, abide by party rules and regulations, and conduct activities within the limit of the Constitution and laws.

Vice chairmen attending the forum were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aizezi, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, and Wang Hua.

VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION BEGINS

OW301235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic service in Chinese 0829 GMT 30 Oct 86

[By reporter Zhou Changnian]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- After several months of active preparations, the rectification of village-level party organizations was launched throughout the country recently.

By next spring, nearly 20 million party members in China's rural areas will have taken part in all forms of activities dealing with rectifying the party organizations. Many party members have returned to their own villages from other parts of the country, where they worked as workers, traders, economic coordinators, and transporters. Many aged veteran party members have also taken active part in party rectification with great political enthusiasm. In addition to doing a good job in organizing and leading the rectification of village-level party organization, millions of leading members of village-level party branches have speeded up their work, hoping to set a good example in party rectification. Most of the 550,000 cadres selected from other parts of the country to assist village-level party rectification have gone to various villages to help their party branches plan and launch party rectification projects. Realizing that various village party branches have already achieved preliminary results in putting financial affairs in order and readjusting and reorganizing the leading groups, and have begun handling major problems among party member-cadres; and that the cadres coming from other parts of the country have been working actively and honestly among the masses, the vast number of peasants are confident that the rectification of the village-level party organization will be a success.

So far, three provinces, one autonomous region, and one municipality directly under the central government have begun their village-level party rectification ahead of other areas. In fact, all villages in Hebei and Guizhou, and more than half of the villages in Nei Monggol, Tianjin, and Qinghai have already completed rectifying their party organizations. Since early October, village-level party rectification has started in all the remaining 23 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, with the exception of Xizang.

The Office of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission maintains that it is entirely possible that the village-level party rectification will be more successful than all previous party rectifications because the planning for the current village-level party rectification was timely, ample preparations have been carried out in all localities, fact-finding investigators sent by various party rectification offices have exchanged their experiences, and there are also the experiences gained by all departments and committees under central and state organs as well as all provinces, regions, municipalities, prefectures, cities, counties, and townships in rectifying their party organizations to be learned from. Also the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building a socialist spiritual civilization has provided additional impetus to the village-level party rectification, and charted a course for the project, so long as party committees at all levels -- county party committees, in particular -- earnestly strengthen their leadership, provide proper guidance, pay special attention to the major issues, and take timely action to deal with certain ideological and practical problems appearing in the course of party rectification.

JINGJI GUANLI REPORTS ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

HK290628 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No. 9, 5 Sep 86 pp 3-5

[Article by Shen Liren (3088 4539 0086): "Transformation of Economic Development Strategy" -- edited by Liu Qichang (0491 0366 2490)]

[Text] Comrade Zhao Ziyang, in his "Report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development," pointed out: "The period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a crucial one when China's economic development strategy and economic structure will be further transformed from an old to a new mode." [paragraph continues]

During the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, concurrently with deepening a systematic reform and laying the foundation for a new type of socialist economic structure with Chinese characteristics, it is necessary in the same step to basically realize the transformation of the traditional economic development strategy to a new one. Only by so doing will it be possible to put our national economy on the track of a benign cycle which is full of life, vitality, efficiency and benefits. Based on this demand and with due consideration of the current economic situation, I wish to state my personal views as follows:

1. The phenomenon of "slope-sliding" reflects the results achieved from "stepping on the brakes."

Regarding the current economic situation, for sometime in the past there were quite some discussions. The discussions especially centered on the problem of the growth rate of the gross industrial output value. The more prevalent viewpoint was that this was a kind of an abnormal phenomenon of "slope-sliding" and that efforts should be made to effect an early recovery. This kind of viewpoint is worth discussing.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan report pointed out that after the fourth quarter of 1984, "a phenomenon of super-high speed development appeared at one stage," that countering this situation, a series of measures had been adopted and that the "economic environment was being transformed from being tense to being lax." During the Sixth 5-Year Plan Period, the growth rate of our country's industry progressively increased each year, reached the peak in 1984 and continued to climb upward in the first quarter of 1985. This was, in reality, an abnormal condition, difficult to continue for long and should be transformed. We summed up our historical experiences, adopted the method of "slowly stepping on the brakes," and avoided enforced friction. Following a year's work, the growth speed of industry was speedily reduced but the average for the whole of last year still tended to be too high. In January this year, the growth rate, after having touched the bottom, was finally on the rise again. This may be acknowledged as that the macroeconomic control had achieved success, that the super-speed phenomenon had been restrained, and that operation of the whole economy was basically normal.

From January to June this year, the nation's industrial gross output value rose by 4.9 percent over the same period of last year. Many comrades were not pleased with their growth rate and were actually worried. This was because their hope had been too high. This increase of 4.9 percent was not a simple one, since the base taken was an increase rate of 20 percent in the same period of last year over the corresponding period of the year before last. As a matter of fact, a large drop usually follows a large rise, this being in the nature of a reaction. Now, following a big rise, a small drop took place slowly and in the early Seventh 5-Year Plan, the growth rate again rose steadily in due course. This is a good thing and not a bad thing.

2. Actual contradictions are the aftermaths of the loss of control over the growth rate.

We do not deny that in actual economic life certain contradictions exist and that certain problems are rather difficult ones. [paragraph continues]

For example, there are various subjective and objective factors for the growth of industry becoming retarded since the beginning of the year: Some of the factors were manifested in the leadership cadres slowing up the organization of production and the large-scale stoppage of production work during the Spring Festival season; some were manifested in that due to the poor handling of matters related to salaries and wages and to ideological and political work not having been able to follow up, the enthusiasm of a portion of the staff members and workers was affected; some were manifested in the low supply of electric power and raw materials and in the poor turnover of circulating funds; some were manifested in marketing of products not being smooth enough and in interruptions or insufficiency in production work; and so on. All these factors must be concretely analyzed and earnestly solved; we should not shirk the responsibility and be objective or, on the pretext that after all we are reducing the growth rate, think that we can forsake making subjective efforts.

But it must be noted that the basic causes for the above-mentioned contradictions were the results of the loss of control over the growth rate of an earlier period. The so-called super-high speed implies dislocation from actual possibility and envisages loss of control over investment, over salaries and wages and credits and loans and over foreign exchange, causing an imbalance between social general demand and general supply. To rectify this imbalance, it becomes necessary to control investment, salaries and wages, credits and loans and foreign exchange, thereby bringing about the stagnated marketing of products and equipment lying idle, with the sufferings and difficulties of machine-building and electronic industries and trades being more than the rest. Meanwhile, with the flourishing of the processing industries, the supply of raw materials and electric power and the transport facilities all appear to have fallen behind; even though the growth rate is lowered, there still exist gaps in varying degrees.

It should be further noted that super-high speed brings along other "internal ills," continuously worsening the economic environment and making the regulation mechanism meet with functional impediments. Such a state of affairs cannot be underestimated. Excessive demand causes the slanting to one side of the economic structure and the technological structure. The chain reaction is seen in the poorer quality of the products, a rise in the consumption of materials, in the cost of production and in the circulating fees, and a rise in commodity prices. If these problems are not solved, then even though in name the speed is faster, the real significance is in time, all will be decimated.

3. Precise opportunity for turning to the "benefit-type" of track.

The road to solution of the above-mentioned contradictions is by no means the renewed stepping up of the speed, and finding satisfaction in the false "flying start" of inflated demand; neither is it doing spot-curing of its without getting at the root of the disease or being kept busy putting out "fires" here and there. The basic cure lies in firmly realizing transformation of the economic development strategy, and finding a new road which offers a relatively realistic speed, relatively better economic results and more real benefits to the populace. Just as pointed out by the 12th CPC Central Committee: Realization of the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture must have the prerequisite of improving the economic benefits. Thus, it is necessary to shift the whole economic work to the track which centers on improvement of the economic benefits.

Since the establishment of the PRC, the several errors and mishaps in economic construction were all due to onesidedly seeking and blindly competing for an increase in the growth rate. This was an outstanding manifestation of "leftist" guiding thinking and also an outstanding manifestation of the old economic development strategy. Since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, transformation of the strategy has begun but due to restrictions imposed by the economic structure, traditional ideas and forces of custom, up to now we are still in the stage of replacement between the old and the new. The measures advocated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan of "determining an appropriate economic growth rate and promoting the forward development of the national economy in a proportionate manner and with high benefits are in direct contrast with the strategies carried out in the past calling for high speed, high targets, high accumulations and low benefits. Some comrades summarized this transformation of strategy as shifting from the "high-speed type" (or "quantitative type") to the "benefit type" (or qualitative type"). In reality, it is not that speed is not wanted, but that a correct understanding and grasp of the relationship between speed and proportion, particularly benefit, is wanted. The concept of economic development is not confirmed to speed but is better shown in the targets of benefit, proportion, structure, quality and consumption; at the same time, speed should not be confined to the gross value of industrial and agricultural output as the sole earmark. In the suggestion by the Central Committee on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, mentioning of the target of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture helps in making up for its incomplete contents and the defects of duplicate consumption of materials. Actual practice has shown: Unilaterally seeking speed inevitably damages benefits; contrarily, once benefits go up, there will be speed.

Carrying out the transformation of strategy is an extremely difficult task but we must work hard to have it basically accomplished during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, otherwise the national economy cannot grow in a sustained, stable, and coordinated manner, with high benefits and still much energy to spare. Since last year, due to strengthening the macroeconomic control, the growth of the economy has been normal, thus creating beneficial conditions for the strategy transformation. Following the orderly development of the reform of the economic structure, the subjective and objective conditions for the transformation of the strategy will be increasingly fuller. An important opportunity is now facing us. If we can only focus our energy on improving economic results, it is certain that the best economic growth rate can be attained.

4. Selection and transformation of two forms of "surpassing the past" strategy.

In recent years, certain provinces have had a rather rapid economic development. Their growth rate in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output has all along been among the first few in the whole country. These provinces have been called "surpassing the past" provinces, that is, being ahead of the rank-and-file regions. However, if the accomplishments have surpassed previous accomplishments, then the problems have also surpassed previous problems in gravity. For example, loss of control over investment has led to redundant construction, blind construction and certain industries and trades suffering from a surplus capacity in their equipment, supply of energy and raw materials being in a more tense state compared with other provinces and regions, and high indices of commodity prices.

At the stage of transformation of the economic development strategy, what should these provinces and regions which have "surpassed the past" do? [paragraph continues]

Two alternatives are available for selections: One of them is to continue the surpassing and to allow the occurrence of a "3-years' championship in succession" or even a "5-years' championship in succession." The other is striving for benefits surpassing the past and working out a new level. The former is not difficult while the latter is not easy. Many comrades among us have been deeply worried by the drop of a new percent in the industrial growth rate but have never cared a bit about the seriousness of the lowering of the efficiency rate and the benefits and the occurrences of waste and extravagance. They are clear-minded about one and ignorant about the other.

In the course of the strategy transformation in our country, certain provinces and regions should shift from the surpassing-the-past in speed strategy to surpass-the-past in benefit strategy. To realize a surpassing-the-past in benefit requires much work to be done. Of it there are two principal links: One is surpassing the past in technological progress and technological revolution. This is because the nature of a "benefit type" is a "technological type:" Without advanced technology, modernization is an empty word, and in grasping advanced technology we must act as early as possible. The other is surpassing the past in reform of the economic structure. This is because only when there is a new structure can there be an ensurance for a new development strategy; since the old structure simulates from many sidese people in looking only at quantitative expansion, we should try to separate ourselves from it as early as possible. The former belongs to the sphere of productive forces while the latter, to production relationship. Both must be coordinated and surpass the past at the same pace.

5. Maintaining from beginning to end a highly sensitive strategic mind.

Transformation in strategy is no less difficult than transformation in structure. The difficulty of transformation in surpassing the past is greater than transformation following the main current. In the transformation of surpassing the past, it is certain that innumerable new conditions and new problems will be met; it requires the presence of mind which can open up and create and is clear, sensitive and composed. In general, two sets of conditions may appear and there must be preparation on two sides.

One set of conditions is that the transformation goes relatively smoothly and that the situation gets better all the time. At this junction, it is necessary to keep from becoming over-anxious. Since the establishment of the PRC, we have accumulated many experiences in overcoming difficulties but we have lacked the experience of going from one triumph to another. Very frequently, when the situation became better, we would become over-anxious and resort to seeking high speed. The result was that the situation turned worse. At present, some of the comrades could not understand why, with the increase in financial revenues and the appearances of a balanced budget, we should control strictly the investment scale. They even showed their opposition and anger. This has unknowingly sown the seeds of danger. We should learn from our past painful lessons and no longer permit any big changes.

The other set of conditions is the appearance of new contradictions in the course of the transformation. At such a juncture, we should fix a definite direction and firmly insist on advancing. For example, in order to improve the economic results, at times the economic growth rate may be effected. [paragraph continues]

This may attract adverse comments but we should stand firm. An appropriate growth rate is not as fast as high speed but this is an outward appearance only. In essence, it is real and provides concrete results. If given time, the facts will convince the people. Again for example, in the transformation of strategy or of structure, it may be necessary to strive for transformation from a seller's market to a buyer's market and this may cause various kinds of difficulties to industries and trades which have developed too fast and to enterprises of low quality and poor management. This will have to wait for readjustment of the whole economic structure. The readjustment will necessarily involve readjustment of economic interests already earned and it will be difficult to please everybody. But we must go through this stage and say goodbye to the traditional strategy and its hidden drawbacks. Only by so doing can a new situation be created. In short, it is necessary to maintain from beginning to end a clear and sensitive mind, take a broad and long-term view, and refuse to allow exigencies of a particular time or place to confuse our actions.

In the transformation of speed and benefits, an outstanding problem concerns financial receipts. Many comrades believe that once the speed is lowered, financial receipts will drop; then what benefit is there to speak of? It is said that some provinces have estimated that to ensure a 5 percent increase in financial receipts, the gross output value of industry must increase by over 10 percent. In reality, this is experience data on the basis of low economic rate, which has gross output value as its earmark, must be counted on first being closely related to financial receipts. Growth in profits and taxes is based on the precondition of a corresponding increase in the output value. This is precisely the fixed and special feature of an economic mode of the "speed type." Following the transformation in strategy, the major point of work should be on improving the economic benefits and adjustment of the economic structure. By so doing, even though the increase in the gross industrial output value is not fast enough or much, it still will not hamper the steady growth of the financial receipts.

6. Regionalizing the economic development strategy; differential benefit.

Confronting the current phenomenon of "slope-sliding," various localities in the country have reacted differently. In some regions, it is definite that the increase has not been much, or nil, or even negative. This must be concretely analyzed. In the past, blindly competing for a high growth rate frequently became the motive for seeking an increase in the growth rate. While the whole country aims at quadrupling, it may not be well for each and every region or department to follow suit. This is likewise true within the same province. Some should go faster, some slowly -- only this is in conformity to the objective laws of economic development. In particular, it is necessary for regions with a relatively poor economic foundation, on the one hand, to strive hard to catch up and to gradually reduce the gaps and, on the other hand, to be realistic and start from their actual conditions. The general principle is to care for the structure as a whole and to be beneficial to improving the macroeconomic results or benefits. This was a lesson from the past; in view of the shift from now on to the "benefit type," it is all the more important.

However, emphasizing benefits for the whole structure does not negate the need of displaying the strong points and the enthusiasm of individual localities. The economic development strategy not only is unified in nature but also must be regionalized. The localities should suit measures to local conditions. [paragraph continues]

They have their own characteristics. This is likewise true with the various regions of the same province and we should refrain from applying the same measure on different circumstances. For example, in the case of industrial bases which have a relatively large number of old enterprises, an early shift should be made to the road of principally taking on technological transformation and expanded reproduction by intension, whereas in the case of regions with a relatively poor industrial foundation the road of expanded reproduction by extension may be taken for a certain period. This disparity does not affect the transformation of the whole strategy; rather, it is the road that must be taken to smoothly realize a gradual transformation. In other words, it constitutes a differential benefit. The result is also improvement of the macroeconomic benefits of the whole province and the whole country and not damaging or weakening them. Our country is a big country. With regard to our economic development strategy, it must be regionalized, that is, split into small and separate parts. This is to avoid mutual competition and wholesale copying and to ensure that there is sameness in a big way but with small differences. This has the same reasoning as division of work in unification of the economic structure.

RURAL MARKETS GIVE PROSPERITY TO ZHEJIANG COUNTY

HK300811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Jian (7115 0256): "The Development of Rural Markets in Yiwu County, Zhejiang Province, Promotes All Rural Area Trades"]

[Excerpts] Zhejiang's Yiwu county vigorously develops rural markets to promote all trades. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the county's total social output value, national income, and revenues, as well as the net income of peasants, rose at an average annual rate of some 20 percent. In terms of the gross value of industrial and agricultural production and total retail sales, the county's growth rate ranks first among all counties in Jinhua City. It has become a county in Zhenjiang Provincial with relatively rapid development and distinctive features. [passage omitted]

The development of rural markets has stimulated the rapid development of various trades, such as the catering, hotels, transport, repair, packaging, and post and telecommunications. The county's revenues last year increased by 143 percent over 1979. Of this, revenue from state enterprises rose by 43 percent. Revenue from collective enterprises increased by 297 percent while that from individual enterprises rose by as much as 1,340 percent. The proportion of revenue coming from state enterprises has dropped from 66 to 37 percent.

Commentator's Article

HK300813 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Vigorously Develop Rural Commerce"]

[Text] Yiwu County develops rural markets, cultivates market mechanisms, and encourages the peasants to rely on the market to invigorate the economy. This practice gives us a lot of enlightenment on how to further develop the rural commodity economy. [paragraph continues]

How should we guide the peasants in developing commodity production after we complete the first-stage reform in the rural areas with the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis as a main indication? Obviously, the previous method of relying on mandatory planning to direct production from above no longer works. We are now confronted with some 200 million peasant households who have acquired the status of independent commodity producers. Enjoying decisionmaking power, they can establish lateral ties with all aspects of society. Under these circumstances, only by cultivating market mechanisms is it possible to gradually guide the peasants into the market and develop commodity production through market exchange. That is to say, vigorous efforts should be made to change the previous highly concentrated planned economy relying merely on administrative orders, into the planned commodity economy based on a diversified and multilevel market. In rural areas, it is especially necessary to encourage vigorous development of rural markets consisting of peasants and peasant groups.

The well-spring of a powerful country and prosperous people lies in millions upon millions of people. The fundamental significance of developing rural markets is to enable millions upon millions of peasant households to vigorously and voluntarily participate in the economic development of the nation as a whole and to share the benefit of economic development. This instills vitality to economic development and brings about a situation of dynamic development. Rural markets can easily integrate commodity production by thousands upon thousands of households with the ever changing social demand. We can hardly accomplish this by relying on state enterprises alone. Circulation networks serve both producers and consumers in urban and rural areas. The flexibility and effectiveness of their operations are crucial to the development of commodity economy. As a circulation channel which is not subject to restriction in different administrative regions, which closely combines profit with efficiency, and which relies on the relation between supply and demand to make adjustments, rural commerce will strengthen the links between urban and rural areas and speed up commodity exchange. It helps promote the formation of market networks, invigorates idle funds in the hands of the peasants, strengthens the market concept of local authorities and peasants, and increases tax revenues and the peasants' cash income.

Reform practice in the past few years shows that the development of the rural commodity economy relies not only on deep-going reform and improvement in the fields of production and distribution, and adjustment of the production structure, but also on reform of the circulation field. In reforming circulation, vigorous efforts should be made to develop new circulation channels, to cultivate effective market mechanisms, and to build various infrastructures and development environments for commercial development. The experience gained in Yiwu County proves that the vigorous development of rural markets contributes to the cultivation of market mechanisms. This is what we should do in second-stage rural reform.

Encouraging rural commerce development does not mean rejecting state commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives. On the contrary, the new purchasing power and new methods of operations that are generated following the development of rural markets are greatly beneficial to the reform and development of state commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives. Given the dominant position of the system of ownership by the whole people, the competition and mutual complementing by various economic sectors in the production and circulation fields will certainly stimulate the growing prosperity of China's economy.

DENG'S EDUCATION POLICIES 'RESCUED A GENERATION'

OW301228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Huixian) -- the policies of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping rescued a generation of former college students who were graduates "only in theory," says He Dongchang, vice-minister of the State Education Commission.

Deng's policies, according to He Dongchang, have made all the difference for people who happened to be in college during the early years of the 'Cultural Revolution,' which began in 1966, and had their educations disrupted by the ensuing chaos.

And they have also helped people who were sent to college toward the end of the period, when schools were reopened on a smaller scale, and the only criterion for admission was having the "right" class background -- "worker-peasant-soldier."

The 1.5 million people in these two groups are becoming an important resource in China's modernization, the vice-minister said.

In addition to making their own contributions, the country needs them to make up for the other 1.5 million -- those who never had the chance to go to college when schools were closed down during that chaotic decade, he said.

"Since college graduates -- with real educations -- are needed everywhere in the country, the government couldn't afford to ignore them," he explains. "Something had to be done to help them make up for lost time."

During the first few years of the "Cultural Revolution", students at all levels were sent out of the schools and as "Red Guards" they violently attacked tradition and people in authority.

After a few years, most college students were sent to the countryside to work. Later on, schools began taking in "worker-peasant-soldier" students who received an abbreviated education -- three years instead of the usual four or five -- and spent much of their time in nonacademic political activities.

In 1977, Deng proposed that members of both groups have a chance to recover the education that had been denied to them.

Since then, according to He, they have been encouraged to study in vocational courses, in the universities they had attended, and in some cases abroad, and they have come to make up the majority of the country's 1.92 million scientists and technicians.

At Qinghua University in Beijing, one of China's top universities, 1,000 of the 3,700 teachers were college students during the "Cultural Revolution." Since Deng's policies were implemented, they have studied an average of 2,000 hours each at Qinghua.

"If they continue to work hard, members of this generation will contribute as much as the generation now in school," says an education official who has worked on the issue.

According to the State Education Commission's statistics, college students whose education was disrupted and worker-student-peasant graduates who had substandard educations flocked to China's graduate schools after they were reopened in 1978, making up 75 percent of the students.

XINHUA REPORTS PROGRESS IN AERONAUTICS INDUSTRY

HK290813 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Report by Chen Ming (7115 6900): "China's Aeronautics Industry Has Made Great Progress"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chinese aeronautics industry sources said that China has become one of the few countries in the world with a developed aeronautics industry. It has so far produced 12,800 aircraft of various types.

These aircraft include China's latest type of high-altitude, high-speed Jian-8 attack planes, triangular-winged supersonic fighters, high-altitude subsonic medium-range jet bombers, high-altitude pilotless reconnaissance planes, and other military aircraft.

The principal types of civilian aircraft produced by China's aeronautics industry are the Yun-7 medium- and short-range passenger planes, the Yun-8 medium-range transport planes, and the Yun-12 small multipurpose transport planes.

At a meeting today marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of China's aeronautics industry, You Jiang, vice president of the Chinese Society of Aeronautics and former vice minister of the Ministry of Aeronautics, said: "China has basically established a production and scientific research system of the aeronautics industry based on our own country and with all the necessary divisions."

He said: While developing military aircraft, China's aeronautics industry departments have also produced 49,000 aircraft engines of different types.

In recent years, in line with the policy of integrating military with civilian production, the aeronautics industry departments have vigorously developed the production of civilian goods, particularly the development and production of civilian transport planes, thus partly meeting the domestic needs for professional aviation and civil aviation and transport.

The aeronautics industry sources said: China's aeronautics industry departments have also exported 359 aircraft and 619 aircraft engines to 11 countries. Aircraft products have been sold to more than 50 countries and regions in the world.

You Jiang said: China's aeronautics industry is considerable in scale. However, compared with the world's advanced level and the objective needs, there is still a considerable gap in our levels of scientific research and production.

He said: China's aeronautics industry departments are energetically importing advanced technology from abroad in order to speed up the development of the aeronautics industry.

In the next 5 years, China's aeronautics industry will produce 200 civilian aircraft, including the Yun-7 medium- and short-range passenger planes for the Civil Aviation Administration of China and various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Moreover, it will also develop a new generation of fighter planes.

XU XIANQIAN RECALLS INCIDENTS IN LONG MARCH

OW291055 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Sunday feature "China Anthology" -- capitalized passages recorded in Mandarin fading into English]

[Text] Xu Xiangqian was one of the chief leaders of the Long March. He was then the commander in chief of the 4th Front Army stationed in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Revolutionary Base Area. Marshal Xu, now in his eighties, recalled how the Red Army was compelled to make the Long March.

"ERRONEOUS LEFTIST POLICIES HAD CAUSED US TO FAIL IN OUR ATTEMPT OF BREAKING THE KUOMINTANG ENCIRCLEMENT. TO PRESERVE AN EFFECTIVE FORCE, WE DECIDED TO LEAVE THE BASE AREA AND MARCH WESTWARD TO JOIN OTHER RED ARMY CONTINGENTS. ON THE WAY WE FOUGHT NUMEROUS ENEMY BLOCKADES, PURSUITS, AND INTERCEPTIONS. THE ENEMY WAS FAR SUPERIOR TO US IN NUMBER AND EQUIPMENT. BUT FULL OF REVOLUTIONARY ENTHUSIASM AND DETERMINATION, THE RED SOLDIERS FOUGHT BACK RESOLUTELY, FIERCELY AND WITH SOUND TACTICS, AND EMERGED VICTORIOUS."

Besides enemy attacks, the Red Army also had to overcome a host of natural hardships and intraparty conflicts. During the Long March, the 4th Front Army commanded by Xu Xiangqian scaled five 4,000-meter high snow-capped mountains, crossed 15 rivers, and passed through marshy grasslands. They suffered cold, hunger, feared neither difficulties nor death, and kept up a high morale all the way.

The 4th Front Army also boycotted the attempt by one of its leaders Zhang Quotao to split the Red Army. Zhang overestimated the enemy's strength, adopted a flightist attitude, and refused to go north. The officers and men of the 4th Front Army all wanted to march north to resist Japanese aggression and carry the revolution through to the end. They rejected him and continued to march. They victoriously arrived in Gansu Province in October 1936 and joined forces with the 1st and 2nd Front Armies.

Two significant incidents still stand out in Marshal Xu's memory. One was his meeting with Peng Dehuai, then the commander of the 1st Red Army, and the other was his meeting with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Zhu De. "RIVERS NOT SO WIDE BUT VERY DEEP LAY BETWEEN US. I WROTE A LETTER AND HAD IT TIED TO A BIG STONE AND THROWN ACROSS THE RIVER LIKE A GRENADE. THUS WE MADE THE FIRST CONTACT WITH THE 1ST FRONT ARMY COMMANDED BY PENG. IT WAS AT MAOGONG IN SICHUAN PROVINCE. MY MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN MAO ZEDONG, ZHOU ENLAI, WITH HIS BIG BEARD, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF ZHU DE WAS AT LUHUO, ALSO IN SICHUAN PROVINCE. I REPORTED ABOUT THINGS IN THE ARMY AND LISTENED TO THEIR INSTRUCTIONS. THEY AWARDED ME A MEDAL.

Firm and correct leadership under Chairman Mao contributed to the triumphant end of the Long March. Other contributive factors are the spirit of the officers and men of the Red Army who were determined to make resolution at any cost, the strong ideological and organizational work, and strict discipline which boosted the morale and welded the Red Army into a powerful force. On top of all, there was the close unity and coordination between various contingents of the Red Army; between officers and men within the Red Army; and between the party, Army, and people. These are the fine revolutionary traditions which Marshal Xu said must be carried on to ensure the national construction and the modernization program.

"TODAY WE ARE MAKING A NEW LONG MARCH TO BUILD UP OUR COUNTRY INTO A POWERFUL, MODERN SOCIALIST COUNTRY. WE SHOULD GIVE A FULLER DISPLAY OF THESE FINE TRADITIONS, PUT THEM IN PRACTICE IN ALL ASPECTS OF WORK, AND PASS THEM ON FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION."

Marshal Xu wrote four sentences to sum up the experience of the Long March. They are: Enemy blockades and pursuits could not thwart the march of the Red Army, snow-capped mountains and marshy grasslands fortified their confidence in the ultimate victory of the revolution, the convergence of the three main armies opened new horizons for the revolution, and fine revolutionary traditions must be inherited and carried forward.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ANNIVERSARY OF LONG MARCH

HK290805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Fearing Not the Trials of the Long March -- In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Victory of the Red Army's Long March"]

[Text] As the people throughout the country are seriously studying the resolution on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we greet the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army's Long March. The Long March was a great strategic decision made by the party central leadership at a critical moment of the Chinese revolution. To win the victory of the Long March, our Red Army soldiers underwent severe trials and made tremendous sacrifices. The Long March not only achieved a turning point for the Chinese revolution, but also left valuable spiritual wealth to the Chinese people. "The Red Army did not fear the trials of the Long March," and accomplished the unparalleled feat under perilous and difficult circumstances. The Long March vividly embodied the brave, dauntless, indomitable, and pioneering spirit. In this sense, our current socialist modernization cause is another great and arduous long march under new historical conditions. To pursue the new long march, we must also have the pioneering spirit of "not fearing the trials of the Long March" and revolutionary courage.

The anniversary of the Long March shows the experience of the Chinese revolution through carrying out difficult struggles and blazing new trails in the spirit of fearing no death and making continuous advances. In order to achieve set objectives, the revolution must be subject to the guidance of a correct ideological line. In the early stages of the Long March, erroneous leadership within the party held a dominant position and there were various erroneous ideas inside the party. All the erroneous ideas, in the final analysis, deviated from the principles of seeking truth from facts and linking theory with practice. They did not proceed from actual conditions in reality but from the dogmas in books, and they led to some "leftist" adventurist actions which caused setbacks and losses to the revolution. The Long March eventually was victorious and took a turn for the better and brought the revolution out of danger. This was the result of the party's establishment of a correct line on the basis of summing up historical experience. The Long March embodied the pioneering spirit of fearing no hardship under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and thus produced a far-reaching influence on China's revolution and construction. Practice has proved that when our party adheres to the principles of seeking truth from facts and linking theory with practice and carries forward the pioneering spirit of fearing no hardship, our cause will flourish and prosper; otherwise, we will suffer setbacks and failures. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of the party's work has been shifted to economic construction. The party has also called on the whole nation to strive for the objective of building a socialist modern country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. [paragraph continues]

In the past 8 years, we have scored remarkable achievements in all fields of socialist modernization construction, and this period was one of the best and important periods since the founding of the PRC. An important reason for these achievements was the fact that our party carried forward the revolutionary pioneering spirit of combining Marxism with China's realities. In the future, we must continue to carry forward this spirit in the course of conducting economic and political structural reforms and building socialist spiritual civilization so as to realize the common ideal of the people of all nationalities.

Fifty years have passed since the victory of the Long March. We commemorate the Long March to prompt the people to bear the spirit of the Long March in their minds and truly turn this great spirit into their dedicated practice in the modernization cause. This will be the best way to commemorate the martyrs who dedicated their lives on the Long March and for the Long March.

PLA LAND FORCE EQUIPPED WITH UNMANNED PLANE

HK290755 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0421 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Report: "Chinese Land Force for the First Time Equipped with Light Unmanned Reconnaissance Plane"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 October (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Z-5 light and multipurpose unmanned reconnaissance planes made by China were formally handed over to the PLA land force at the end of September this year. This symbolizes the first time that the reconnaissance unit of the Chinese land force has been equipped with the first generation of unmanned reconnaissance planes.

The unmanned reconnaissance plane was jointly made by four manufacturers, including Northwest China Industrial University. Major equipment of the plane, including the reconnaissance equipment, TV transmission system, and aerial reconnaissance cameras, was tested during a trial flight in August; all reached the desired standards. The tactical performance of the plane was also satisfactory.

This important scientific achievement, which directly serves national defense, has filled a gap in the field of aerial reconnaissance of the Chinese land force, indicating the major progress of the Chinese aviation industry in the production of unmanned planes.

HU QIAOMU ON LU XUN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CULTURE

HK291602 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 86 p 3

[Speech by Hu Qiaomu (5170 0829 2606): "Lu Xun's Analytical Attitude Toward Chinese and Foreign Cultures" -- delivered at the opening ceremony of the seminar on Lu Xun and Chinese-foreign cultures on 19 Oct 86]

[Text] Lu Xun was one of the major founders of modern Chinese literature. He pursued a profound study in both Chinese and foreign cultures and made particularly important contributions to introducing modern foreign culture to China, sorting out and criticizing old Chinese culture and developing new Chinese culture. He continued his research in foreign culture after he became a follower of communism. Lu Xun showed a distaste for idols, for which, I believe, you all have a distaste. But, we cannot help respecting and cherishing the memory of this heroic vanguard.

From being an anti-feudal, democratic writer, a social critic as well as a cultural critic in his early phase, Lu Xun became a left-wing writer and a follower of communism in the late 1920's. That was the inevitable result of his personal ideological development and the historical development of that time. Having gone through the same experiences as many great humanist writers in the modern world, he did not evade his own ideological change. On the contrary, he most solemnly made his own choice, and once he had made the decision, he solemnly adhered to his belief until the day he died, and he never wavered or retreated whatever terror or oppression of the enemy he faced. It should be pointed out particularly that he did not confine himself to a simple, narrow, or mechanical understanding of Marxism and communism or of social history, culture, literature and art. He resolutely opposed the views that Marxism, communism, humanism, and democracy are mutually exclusive and that art and literature should be fused with political propaganda. He also opposed the practices of anyone who threatened, insulted, or acted arbitrarily against others in the name of class struggle. Obviously, he believed that such ideas and behavior ran counter to his own scientific belief. That was really rare in left-wing ideological circles between the 1920's and 1930's. As you all know, he was every enthusiastic about supporting young revolutionary writers and artists as well as his own, and others' introduction of foreign revolutionary and art. He was loyal to the practical revolution at home and abroad and conducted acute criticism against those Chinese or foreign writers and critics who were pro-imperialism and who opposed revolutionary progress. At the same time, he was very enthusiastic about making close contacts with personalities of the literature and art circles, who did not belong to the left wing but were helpful to the nation and society, and people in other fields. He would evaluate them in a positive manner and would enthusiastically introduce to the Chinese readers foreign works of literature and art other than revolutionary, which are part of the cultural wealth of mankind. The two anthologies of Chinese novels he edited for the Liangyou [Good Companion Publishing House] "Series of Modern Chinese Literature," his introduction of foreign literature and fine arts under the joint efforts of Rou Shi in the Zhaohua [Morning Flower] Literary Society, the literary journal "BENLIU" ["THE TORRENTS"] with Lu Xun himself and Yu Dafu as its chief editors, the journal "YIWEN" under Lu Xun's chief editorship with the assistantship of Huang Yuan, his collection of translated works in two volumes, and his translation of "Dead Souls" completed with great effort, all bear testimony to his efforts in this respect. Here, some complicated conditions seemed to have emerged [paragraph continues]

Regarding some foreign writers who had somewhat influenced Lu Xun in his early years, he continued to support the translation and publication of their works in their late years; however, he explicitly criticized the negative values in their works in his own literary critiques. There is nothing strange about this phenomenon. This is because he advocated and practised "taking-inism." He expounded his "taking-inism" as "possession and selection," and "either utilization, storage, or destruction." His "taking-inism" was by no means the simple and unchanged affirmation or negation, but a dialectical unity of the two. He believed that in modern China, "without such taking-in," "men will not become new men, neither will literature become a new literature in the ordinary course of things." That had been his persistent belief ever since he began his literary activities, only he spelled it out explicitly in his later years.

Likewise, Lu Xun adopted the same analytical attitude toward Chinese culture and never completely denied it. In his criticism of the Chinese feudal government and culture, as well as his criticism of the national character as the long-standing historical sediment of the Chinese feudal society, he was always the most active fighter in Chinese ideological circles, both before and after he became a follower of communism. At the conference marking the founding of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' Union, Lu Xun emphatically proposed: "Our struggle against the old society and conventional forces must be resolute, persistent, and continuous." In his last three volumes of collected essays, those articles commenting on conventional ideas were not in any way inferior to those in the preceding volumes. That was almost unique in the literature and art circles at that time. It is natural that the Chinese critics today attach great importance to Lu Xun because of his foresight and sagacity. What is worth our equal attention is the fact that Lu Xun never completely negated Chinese culture and Chinese history. Although it was impossible for him to focus his attention on research on the history of Chinese literature, the history of the Chinese novel as well as research on the fine arts of ancient China, and the ideologies of ancient China, after he took part in the left-wing movement, he still managed to revise "An Outline History of the Chinese Novel," revised and enlarged "An Anthology of Old Chinese Novels," and proofread for the last time "The Selected Works of Ji Kang," which he edited with great care. In addition, he edited "A Collection of Writing Paper of Peiping" in cooperation with Zheng Zhendu, had the "Shizhuzai Writing Paper" reprinted, and wrote in his "Old Stories Retold," such satirical works as "Collecting Roses," "Crossing the Mountain Pass," and "Back to Life," as well as such stories as "Harnessing the River," and "War Be Condemned" in praise of Yu and Mo Di. In his essay "Have the Chinese Lost Their Confidence?" He gave a most resolute answer to those people who had lost their confidence in the nation: "Since ancient times, the Chinese have had people who would quietly put their shoulders to the wheel, who would go all out regardless of danger to their own lives, who would plead on behalf of the people, and who would lay down their lives for a just cause, ...even the so-called history books written in biographical style, which are actually the genealogical trees of emperors, kings, generals, and prime ministers, have often failed to cover up the brilliance of these people. They consider constitute the backbone of China." Backbone and legs standing upright are actually the most important thing, making it possible for us to analyze, to criticize, and to inherit what was good in Chinese history, and to carry out construction of China at present as well as in the future. It is for this that we carry out reform, opening up, and taking in.

In short, Lu Xun always adopted an analytical attitude toward Chinese and foreign cultures. The principles on which he based his actions and how these principles can be applied today are subjects deserving serious study in ideological circles today.

ZHANG JINGFU, ZHU HOUZE ATTEND HALL OPENING

OW192344 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 18 Oct 86

[By reporters Shen Lizhu and Zhao Lanying]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 18 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Tao Xingzhi Memorial Hall officially opened today to commemorate the 95th anniversary of the birth of the great people's educator Tao Xingzhi. [passage omitted]

Attending today's opening ceremony were Zhang Jingfu, Zhu Houze, Yan Mingfu, Rui Xingwen, and Yang Haibo. Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, sent a congratulatory cable for the opening of the memorial hall.

FANG YI, OTHERS INSPECT TV TOWER IN HUBEI

HK240705 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Accompanied by leaders of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee and the Wuhan City Party Committee Wang Qun and Xie Peidong, Central leading Comrades Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, and Hao Jianxiu this morning inspected Hubei's Quishan television tower. At the spacious lobby of the tower building, they listened to reports given by responsible comrades of the provincial radio and television department and the construction officer for the Quishan television tower. Then they took a lift to the revolving restaurant, the observation deck, and the observation platform of the tower, all of which were 110 meters above the ground. From the observation deck, they enjoyed a beautiful scene of the three towns of Wuhan.

They also inspected some engineering rooms of the tower. In one engineering room, Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said delightedly: The establishment of this television tower will play an active role in propaganda work and the building of spiritual civilization in Hubei and Wuhan.

During the inspection, Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, inquired in detail about the design, building units, the amount of money invested, and mechanical equipment of the tower. [passage omitted]

KANG SHIEN ATTENDS OIL COMPANY COMMENDATION

HK230639 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] On the evening of the day before yesterday, the Nan Hai Xibu Oil Company ceremoniously held a victory meeting to commend the units and collectives of the Chinese side which had made direct contributions toward the prospecting, exploitation, and construction of the 103 oilfield, the first Chinese and foreign cooperative offshore oilfield in our country's Nan Hai. Leading comrades, including State Councillor Kang Shien, and Qin Wencai, President of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, attended the meeting.

Kang Shien, Qin Wencai, and responsible persons of the Nan Hai Xibu Oil Company presented banners and citations to 14 meritorious units and collectives, including the drilling company; the ship company; the prospecting, exploitation, and scientific research institute; and the Nan Hai No 1 Drilling Ship.

(Wang Yan), general manager of the Nan Hai Xibu Oil Company, demanded that on the basis of the successful operation of the 103 oilfields, all geological study departments and units under the company have a high-level sense of responsibility and urgency and concentrate all geological, seismological, and [words indistinct] professional forces to completely and comprehensively analyze and appraise Beibu Wan, Yingge Hai, (Qiongdonglai), and Zhujiang Kou Pendi. [passage omitted] State Councillor Kang Shien also spoke.

After the meeting concluded, a song and dance ensemble gave a performance with looking for oil in the Nan Hai as the subject.

WAN LI PRAISES JIANGSU HOUSING AREA CONSTRUCTION

OW220123 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] On the morning of 19 October, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau [words indistinct]. Standing before a model of a new residential area, Comrade Wan Li was briefed by the head of the (Jianye) District on the construction of this residential area, the largest of its kind in the province. When he heard that all funds for building this new residential area, which comprises nearly 300 buildings and more than 30,000 inhabitants, were raised by society, he could not help saying: Very good, very good! It won't do to rely solely on state loans to build housing projects. Comrade Wan Li then inquired in detail about the management and maintenance of this residential area and asked such questions as whether the masses find it convenient to live there. He said that residential areas should meet the daily needs of the masses, making it convenient for them to live there. He said to Comrade Han Peixin: Please investigate the construction of residential areas in Suzhou, Wuzi Changzhou, and Nanjing and provide a clear report. I, too, would like to receive the datas. For example, I want to know the appropriate ratio of the area of living quarters to the area of supporting facilities and of the number of inhabitants to the number of service personnel in this residential area.

In addition, Vice Premier Wan Li inspected a section of Qinhuai He near the Fuzi Temple and the marketplace there. He chatted cordially with some salesmen and inquired about the prices and small commodities market.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS PAY TRIBUTE TO CPC ADVISOR

OW250103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Over 400 people in the capital today paid a last tribute to Comrade Wu Liangping's remains, lying in state at the Babaoshan Cemetery of Revolutionaries. They expressed their deep sorrow over the death of the proletarian revolutionary, loyal communist fighter, Marxist theoretician, and sociologist.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION

OW292319 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Resolution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on 25 October 1986]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress heard a report by Comrade Wan Shaofen, member of CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangxi provincial party committee, conveying the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and seriously studied and discussed a resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization. The meeting maintained that the CPC Central Committee resolution is a programmatic document for strengthening the building of China's socialist spiritual civilization in the new historical period. It is of great and far-reaching significance in expediting China's material and spiritual civilization, promoting overall reform and opening to the outside world, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. To study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and strengthen Jiangxi's socialist democracy and legal system building, the meeting decided:

1. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, and personnel working in the state organs of the entire province must all seriously study and implement the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization. Through studying this resolution, they must come to clearly understand the strategic significance, basic tasks, and fundamental guiding principle of building socialist spiritual civilization, fully realizing it is an important matter related to the prosperity and success of socialism. Deputies of the provincial, municipal, county, and village People's Congresses must take the lead in studying, propagating, and implementing the resolution and play a model, leading role in strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In promoting this, the various localities must work practically to show real achievements and progress.

2. To study and implement the resolution, it is necessary to further strengthen socialist democratic building, expand socialist democracy, and effectively promote democracy in political life, economic management, and the life of the entire society. It is necessary to effectively safeguard the people's right of being masters of their own house by way of the People's Congresses at various levels, build up and perfect various democratic supervisory systems, and struggle against all acts suppressing and undermining democracy in real life. Personnel working in the state organs must be fair-minded, honest, loyal, and work hard to serve the people wholeheartedly.

3. In studying and implementing the resolution, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen the socialist legal system, based on the Constitution. Local People's Congresses at all levels and their standing committees must fulfill their functions and exercise their powers as local state organs. In deciding issues, they must seek to conform with the maximum interests of the majority of people. Proceeding from safeguarding the dignity of the Constitution and the law, they must exercise supervision over the local people's governments, people's courts, and people's procuratorates; conform their deeds with laws; and engage in various kinds of construction tasks. In strengthening socialist democratic and legal system building, the basic question is educating the people. It is necessary to strengthen education in the democratic legal system and discipline, untiringly and persistently spread legal knowledge among the people of the whole province, and strengthen their consciousness as socialist citizens.

This will make them understand the basic rights and obligations of citizens as well as laws and discipline directly related to their work and life, strengthen their labor and work discipline, and cultivate the good habit of abiding by discipline and the law.

It is necessary to make all citizens study, understand, use, and abide by the law. It is necessary to ensure and promote the development of material and spiritual civilization building by means of strengthening democratic and socialist legal system building.

The meeting called on the people of the whole province to seriously study and implement the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, effectively strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization, establish and carry forward new socialist spiritual civilization, establish and carry forward new socialist practices, propel building of the two civilizations forward, make new contributions to the four modernizations and revitalizing Jiangxi, and greet the 13th national party congress with outstanding achievements in socialist modernization and all-round reform.

SHANDONG CONDUCTS VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK310346 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Effective from the end of October, our province is carrying out party rectification work in an all-round way at the village level. More than 80,000 party branches and 1.82 million party members at the village level throughout the province have consciously plunged into the party rectification drive.

Characteristics of the drive are as follows:

1. Leading personnel have attached great importance to the drive. The party committees at all levels have respectively held meetings on party rectification work, implemented the system of having leading personnel share and assume responsibility in the drive, and have made overall arrangements for various work in the party rectification drive at the village level.
2. Full preparatory work has been conducted. Prior to the party rectification drive, the localities successively organized more than 18,000 personnel to deeply carry out investigation and study in an effort to grasp the situation in party organizations and among party members in the rural areas and to discover problems that need to be dealt with. In line with the requirements of the drive, efforts have been made to readjust some leading bodies of party branches, to be determined to examine and consolidate financial affairs in the rural areas, and to train 90,000 backbone personnel in charge of party rectification work. All of these have laid a good foundation for the party rectification drive at the village level.
3. Ideological preparedness has been extensively and penetratingly mobilized. The broad masses of party members have clearly discerned the importance, guiding ideology, principles and policies, and methods and steps of the party rectification drive at the village level, and have enhanced their determination and confidence in the drive.
4. Efforts have been made to make concrete arrangements in a lively manner. Multiple ways have been made for the study activities of the party rectification drive at the village level and to regard the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as an important document in conducting study activities, thus closely integrating the party rectification drive at the village level with the building of spiritual civilization.

5. Efforts have been made to uphold the principle of carrying out study and discussions, consolidating work, and correcting mistakes while conducting party rectification work; and, through the drive, to promote the transformation of economic systems in the rural areas and the development of various work in order to create a new situation in building the two civilizations in the rural areas.

SHANGHAI SECRETARY ADDRESSES LONG MARCH FORUM

OW220609 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] A forum commemorating the 50th anniversary of the success of the Long March was held at the Children's Palace of the China Welfare Institute in Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

Nearly 100 veterans who personally participated in the Long March and contributed greatly to the revolutionary cause, and outstanding young reformist and intellectual representatives who have made contributions to the new Long March for socialist modernization, cheerfully gathered at the forum. Both the old and new generations recalled the Long March and vowed to contribute their efforts to the task of reform. Our municipality's leading party and government comrades Rui Xingwen, Yang Di, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Zhang Dinghong, Zeng Qinghong, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zuo Ying and [name indistinct] attended the forum.

Comrade Rui Xingwen spoke at the forum. He said: We must learn from and carry on the revolutionary, heroic spirit of the Red Army, who, faced with formidable enemies, dared to charge on without fear for their lives, kept on fighting in spite of all setbacks, advanced wave upon wave, and pressed forward with indomitable will. We have to learn from and keep up with the lofty style of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, whose members worked selflessly for the public interests, were concerned about the masses' daily life, maintained close links with the masses, and wholeheartedly devoted themselves to the well-being of the people. Reform is a new exploratory task and a new practice of our socialist construction. We must model ourselves after the spirit of the Red Army during the Long March, insist on the four basic principles, persist in making reform and opening our country to the outside world, work hard, and try to explore new ways to advance. [passage omitted]

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP IN SHANGHAI ECONOMIC ZONE

OW280822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Shanghai, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Industrial output value of the Shanghai Economic Zone totalled 211.3 billion yuan (57 billion U.S. dollars) between January and September this year, up 8.1 percent over the same period last year, Shanghai-based "JIEFANG (LIBERATION) DAILY" reported.

The national industrial growth speed during the same period was 6.4 percent, the paper noted.

The Shanghai Economic Zone consists of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi and Fujian Provinces and Shanghai.

Compared to the same period last year, the industrial output value of Anhui increased by 30.2 percent in the first nine months of this year, Zhejiang by 12.2 percent, Jiangxi by 11.7 percent, Jiangsu by 10.1 percent, Fujian by 8.9 percent and Shanghai by 2.5 percent.

Total output value of light industry in the zone between January and September this year rose 9.2 percent while that of heavy industry went up 6.7 percent.

According to the paper, collective-owned industries in the five provinces increased between 13 to 19 percent in terms of output value. The only exception is Shanghai, where the output value of collective-owned industries dropped by 2.7 percent due to changes made to community enterprises.

ZHEJIANG SECRETARY SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

OW290034 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The 22d session of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held today in Hangzhou. Li Fengping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at the session. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a brief account of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and relayed the basic guidelines of the resolution.

Speaking on the basic guidelines of the resolution, Comrade Wang Fang said: The first part of the resolution clearly outlines the overall scheme of socialist modernization; that is, taking economic development as the key link, we are to continue to reform our economic and political structures and simultaneously build socialist spiritual civilization. This overall scheme shows us that economic development is the only key link in the new period for our party. If the economy is not developed, there will be no material base for the construction of spiritual civilization and all other work. Conversely, if we want to develop the economy and ensure modernization advances along the socialist course, we must persistently build spiritual civilization while continuing to reform the economic and political structures.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The resolution stresses that the endeavor to build spiritual civilization should permeate the whole process of material advance and manifest itself in the economic, political, cultural, and other aspects of social life. This clearly points the way to building spiritual civilization by doing away with the idea of separating it from material progress. All departments should regard spiritual civilization as a common, long-term task and incorporate it into their daily operations.

The main items on the agenda of the Standing Committee session are as follows: Studying the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization, discussing and examining the draft procedures of Zhejiang Province for the implementation of land management, personnel appointments and removals, hearing a report submitted by the provincial people's government on reform of the science and technology management system, discussing and examining the draft provisional procedures governing the work of deputies to the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, and more.

Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, and Zhu Zuxiang, attended today's meeting. Also attending were officials of relevant departments of the provincial people's government, the provincial court, and the provincial procuratorate as well as the liaison men of the various city and prefectural People's Congresses.

GUANGDONG MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LONG MARCH

HK271015 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Guangzhou Military Region jointly held a forum for the Guangzhou area at Zhudao Guesthouse this morning to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army in the Long March. Guo Rongchang, provincial party committee deputy secretary, presided over the forum. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, delivered speeches at the forum. On behalf of the Guangdong provincial party committee and the Guangzhou Military Region respectively, they extended cordial regards and paid high respects to veteran Red Army fighters.

Having highly praised the great contributions made by the Red Army in completing the Long March, Comrade Lin Ruo said: [passage omitted] Today, in the new Long March of socialist modernization, we must carry forward the fine traditions of our party and the Red Army, conscientiously implement the CPC Central Committee's guideline on simultaneously promoting socialist material and spiritual civilizations, push forward the all-round reform, give impetus to a fundamental turn for the better in party style and the general social mood, and make great efforts to build our country into a powerful socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

During the forum, Li Jianzhen, (Long Daoquan), Luo Wenhua, (Duan Zhiqing), (Zheng Beizhen), (Lu Weiliang), (Chen Zhongxian), (Hu Nanqing), (Xiao Huaxiang), and other veteran Red Army fighters reviewed with feeling the Red Army's course of struggle and pledged to make contributions to the new Long March.

Present at the forum were over 100 people, including some veteran Red Army fighters in the Guangzhou area, some old comrades who took part in the struggle in the KMT-controlled areas during the second revolutionary civil war, the 3-year guerrilla war, and the struggle of the Qiongya column, and responsible comrades of the provincial and city authorities and the army. Before the forum, the bureau in charge of the welfare of veteran cadres under the provincial party committee and the relevant departments of the Guangzhou Military Region sent people to call on and extend regards to veteran Red Army fighters and old comrades in the Guangzhou area.

LONG MARCH RALLY ATTENDED BY GUANGXI LEADERS

HK270903 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional party committee held a rally in the hall of the regional people's government to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army's Long March. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army, including Chen Huiguang, Jin Baosheng, Tao Aiyong, Huang Yun, Gan Ku, Xiao Xuchu, and (Gang Guoyun); Red Army veterans who are in Nanning and had taken part in the Long March; commanders and fighters of the PLA units and the armed police corps stationed in Nanning; and organ cadres, totaling some 1,000 people. Regional party committee Standing Committee member Hou Depeng presided over the rally. Regional party committee deputy secretary Tao Aiyong spoke at the rally.

On behalf of the regional party committee, regional people's government, and the people of all nationalities throughout the region, he first extended lofty regards to all veteran comrades who took part in the Long March and extended cordial greetings to the masses of all nationalities in our region who vigorously supported the Red Army in those years. [passage omitted] [paragraph continues]

Comrade Tao Aiying said: The people of all nationalities in our region are now seriously studying and implementing the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization, which was adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Our inheritance and carrying forward of the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army's Long March and glorious traditions is itself a component part of building socialist spiritual civilization. All party members and the masses throughout our region must rally still more closely, study hard, and work in a down-to-earth manner to build our country into a powerful socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy along the course charted by the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization, open up a new path, and advance. (Liang Tianguai), a representative of a PLA unit stationed in Guangxi and a fighting hero, and (Qin Peifang), a representative of young people and a national model worker, also spoke at the rally.

GUANGXI COUNTY PARTY SECRETARY DISMISSED

HK310501 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1427 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Nanning, 30 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Commission recently made a decision on dismissing He Zhenyi, CPC secretary of Liujiang County, and Qin Renguo, magistrate of the county, from their posts within the party, and proposed the dismissal of Qin Renguo from his post as county magistrate.

He Zhenyi and Qin Renguo were punished because of their involvement in the case of the Liujiang County Multipurpose Development Company violating the rules and regulations of the state by buying large quantities of land.

The Liujiang County Multipurpose Development Company was established in the winter of 1984. From August 1984 to May 1986, the company, under the leadership of He Zhenyi and Qin Renguo, illegally bought land from peasants at a unit price of 2,100 yuan per mu in the name of establishing an economic development zone, without going through the formalities on land use stipulated by state regulations. It resold the land at a price of 3,500 to 6,000 yuan per mu to units and individuals. During a period of 21 months, the company illegally bought and sold land totaling 2,200 mu, with a total income of 9.21 million yuan. The profit it made was as high as 4 million yuan or so.

Due to lack of planning and failure to report to the leading departments concerned for examination and approval of land use, the land illegally sold by the Liujiang County Multipurpose Development Company was used blindly to a very great extent. As a result, a vast expanse of land was wasted. Under the pretext of land "development," the company also used its income from buying and selling land to "pay in advance" 20,000 yuan to cadres of the county government organs so that they could build private houses. Some cadres who already had houses also built new private houses one after another. Some cadres had two houses each.

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND RALLY MARKING LONG MARCH

HK270823 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 22 October, people and servicemen in Zhengzhou held a rally at the auditorium of the provincial Military District to grandly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Red Army's Long March.

Provincial and Zhengzhou City leaders Yang Xizong, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Lin Yinghai, Zhan Jingwu, Song Yuxi, (Zhang Shixia), (Dong Guiqing), Zhang Zhigang, Hou Zhiying, Yao Minxue, Lin Xiao, (He Jinxi), (Hu Shujian), and (Cao Lei) attended the rally.

Zhan Jingwu, commander of the provincial military district, presided over the rally.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, and the Zhengzhou City party committee and government, Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, extended noble regards to the representatives of veteran Red Army soldiers. [passage omitted]

Comrade Zhao Di stressed that we must learn, inherit, and develop the noble spirit of the Red Army soldiers who were loyal to the revolutionary cause and do our best to make the four modernizations a success. [passage omitted]

Comrade (Chen Jiuan), a Red Army veteran representative, spoke at the rally. [passage omitted]

(Wang Feng), a youth representative, also spoke at the rally.

Before the rally, provincial and Zhengzhou City party, government, and army leaders cordially met with over 90 representatives of veteran Red Army soldiers and had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

HENAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

HK281419 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The 23d meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Zhengzhou yesterday afternoon after an 8-day session.

Yesterday's plenary session adopted the resolution on studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the resolution on approving Henan provincial regulations regarding strict prohibition of prostitution and procurement of underground prostitutes, the resolution on increasing grain production, and the decision on fixing time for election of people's congresses at the county and township levels. It also agreed in principle to the suggestions made by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to improving inspection work by provincial People's Congress deputies and by-elected Comrade Zhang Shude a deputy to the Sixth NPC. The meeting decided to remove Tang Baoqi as director of the provincial Finance Department and Xia Shikui as chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission and approved some other appointments and removals.

Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Ma Ruihua, Lin Xiao, Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Guo Peiyun, and Fan Lian attended the session yesterday afternoon.

SICHUAN CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK301426 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Seventh Plenary Session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee was held in Chengdu from 21 to 26 October. The session held: Seriously implementing the spirit of the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building a socialist society with advanced culture and ideology, consolidating and developing the achievements already scored, solving the existing problems, meeting the needs of the new situation in reform and in opening up, and enhancing the work of building socialist spiritual civilization to a new level is an important strategic task confronting party organizations at all levels and all people throughout our province. The main topics for discussions at this session are to convey and study the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to look into our province's current work of and measures for strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, and to study the work [words indistinct] at the same time. At the session, Comrade Yang Rudai made a report on conveying and studying the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Jiang Minkuan delivered a speech on the current economic situation and information and economic work.

Attending the session were members and alternate members of the provincial party committee. Attending as nonvoting delegates were members of the Central Advisory Commission and Central Discipline Inspection Commission who were in Chengdu, members of the provincial Advisory Commission and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and responsible comrades of prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural party committees and of the party groups and party committees of departments, commissions, and bureaus at the provincial level, totaling some 200 people. [passage omitted]

In accordance with the views of provincial party committee Standing Committee members in the course of discussion, Comrade Yang Rudai stated his three views on the work of and measures for building spiritual civilization in our province this winter and next year:

1. It is necessary to seriously study the resolution and to unify understanding. [passage omitted] On the basis of completely studying the document, we must stress understanding the spirit of the document in six aspects:

First, from the plane of the overall arrangements for socialist modernization, we must understand the strategic role of and basic guiding principles for building spiritual civilization and correctly handle the relationship between building the two civilizations.

Second, to carry out the building of spiritual civilization, we must grasp and adhere to the four basic principles and adhere to correct orientation of reform and opening up.

Third, to understand the building of spiritual civilization, we must attach importance to construction in everything and carry out the basic tasks of training socialist citizens with four hases [lofty ideals, morality, knowledge, and good health] and improving the ideological, moral, scientific, and cultural quality of the whole nation.

Fourth, to understand the building of spiritual civilization, we must proceed from realities, encourage the advanced, take care of the majority, apply the common ideals to mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities throughout our country, and establish and carry forward socialist morality and customs.

Fifth, to understand the building of spiritual civilization, we must carry forward the socialist democratic spirit and Marxist scientific spirit; strengthen education in socialist democracy, the legal system, and discipline; and give play to the guiding role of Marxism.

Sixth, we must clearly understand the important responsibilities of party organizations and party members in the course of building spiritual civilization.

He said: Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying the resolution well. [passage omitted]

2. It is essential to do several pieces of practical work this winter and next year. Yang Rudai said: Building spiritual civilization is a long-term strategic task and major systems engineering, and requires investigation, study, and scientific exposition and proof. Therefore, on the current basis of studying the document well, our province must grasp six areas of practical work this winter and next year in the aspect of building spiritual civilization:

First, we must penetratingly conduct education in developing the socialist commodity economy among the cadres and the masses and establish a new concept that suits modernization.

Second, in close coordination with the carrying out of all measures for reform, we must conduct education in the situation and policies to strengthen people's psychological ability to bear and to adapt to reform.

Third, in education in ideals and morality, we must link our common ideals with the practical work of all trades and professions and stress education in professional duties, ethics, discipline, and skills.

Fourth, we must strengthen socialist democracy, the legal system, and discipline and promote continuous improvement of social order and the general mood of society.

Fifth, in popularizing and promoting education, science, and culture, we must do more practical work.

Sixth, we must continue to develop the excellent situation in which the whole party grasps party style and strive to establish a good party style that meets the needs of the new period.

3. It is imperative to strengthen leadership and to do work at the grass roots. Yang Rudai said: At present, we must pay attention to preventing two tendencies: either not grasping or pursuing formalism. Therefore, carefully directing grass-roots organizations to do well in grasping the building of spiritual civilization is an important task confronting us. We must do a good job in party rectification at the grass roots from start to finish. The main energy of the leaders of the county party committees must be used to grasp this work. [passage omitted]

We must organize the cadres to help one or two factories, rural areas, schools, streets, and ships make arrangements for building spiritual civilization in the near future and formulate plans for a relatively long period of time and carry them out. On the basis of summing up and popularizing the experiences of typical units, we must gradually formulate a plan for a place, a trade, and a department so that the building of spiritual civilization and all reforms of our province can develop in a coordinated way.

SICHUAN SECRETARY ATTENDS ADVISORY COMMISSION SESSION

HK301131 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Commission was held in Chengdu on 27 October. The meeting studied the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress and listened to the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the Central Advisory Commission. Prior to the meeting, the commission members attended the seventh session of the fourth provincial party committee. The meeting was presided over by Xu Mengxia, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. On behalf of the provincial Advisory Commission Standing Committee, Vice Chairman Yang Wanxuan delivered a report on the work done since the provincial Advisory Commission's fifth session, and next year's work assignments. [passage omitted]

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said that the provincial Advisory Commission rendered good support to the work of the provincial party committee and gave prompt suggestions on some major issues. This was very helpful for the provincial party committee in understanding the situation and new trends and giving instructions for work. The provincial party committee is satisfied with what the provincial Advisory Commission has done. Comrade Yang Rudai also talked about the economic situation in our province.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang Rudai spoke on the following five aspects of the provincial Advisory Commission's work: 1) Under the situation of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress is a new task for us. Our veteran comrades are very experienced because they have been tempered through long-term revolutionary struggles. After withdrawing to the second line, they can think, hear, and find out the things we are not able to. They can lend us a helping hand in understanding the situation and promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress. 2) In light of the CPC Central Committee's resolution, leading cadres should take the lead in improving party conduct and [words indistinct]. 3) It is hoped that our veteran cadres will grasp every opportunity to publicize the excellent situation that has emerged since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and help the masses to reach a common understanding on the party's policies. 4) Many retired cadres are skilled in various aspects. Some of them are very interested in economic work and often go down to the grass-roots units to make investigations and to study. It is hoped that they will continue to display their special skills. 5) It is hoped that retired cadres will make proper arrangements for their life in later years. They must act according to their capabilities and take good care of themselves and must not get involved in too many activities. [passage omitted]

SICHUAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION MEETS

HK3106027 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Discipline Inspection Commission held its eighth plenary session from 21 to 26 October. The meeting pointed out that discipline inspection commissions at all levels should take an active part in reform, support it, and stimulate it, and that this should be taken as their common guiding ideology.

During the meeting, all members of the commission attended the Seventh Plenary Session of the Fourth Sichuan CPC Committee as observers, listened to a report on the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and studied the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress.

They also discussed the relevant instruction issued by Comrade Chen Yun and the guidelines of the eighth plenary session of the central commission.

In line with actual conditions in our province, the meeting approved the proposal for further rectifying the party's work style. It called for attaching primary importance to studying and understanding the spirit of the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should arrange for all cadres to conscientiously study and understand the basic viewpoints and essence of the resolution for a certain period of time.

The meeting pointed out: The resolution has provided a clear orientation for our work of further rectifying the party's work style. We must avail ourselves of this opportunity and continue to develop the good situation of rectifying the party's work style throughout the whole party. We must correctly handle the relationship between the improvement of party conduct and reform and emphasize practical results in the improvement of party conduct. Discipline inspection work should ensure and stimulate the smooth progress of reform. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels and their functionaries should foster the clear idea that discipline inspection work should be of service to reform. They should support and publicize the units and individuals who are advanced in carrying out reform, invigorating the domestic economy, and improving party conduct. Meanwhile, they should fearlessly expose cases of framing reformers and deal with them sternly. [passage omitted]

The meeting pointed out that while continuing to investigate and deal with serious and important cases, we must eliminate malpractices in different trades. All localities and departments should realize that eliminating malpractices in different trades and strengthening professional morality constitute an important part of promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress.

Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should pay attention to some key trades, with particular attention to problems that are strongly complained about by the masses. They should seriously study and deal with these problems so as to carry out the work of eliminating malpractices in different trades in depth. To work in the interests of the people and for communist ideals, we must encourage the people to be selfless and to be ready to give their lives to the cause of communism. We must stand firmly opposed to all practices and ideas of benefiting oneself at the expense of others, seeking private gain at public expense, thinking of money as almighty, seeking personal gains by abusing power, and swindling and blackmailing other people.

It was pointed out that in rectifying the party's work style, we must keep education in mind. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels should regard strengthening education among party members as an important task and make unremitting efforts to carry out education in basic Marxist theory, in the party's line and policies and the situation, and in ideals and revolutionary traditions.

At present the whole party must once again systematically study the CPC Constitution and the rules of conduct for inner-party life. We must continuously enhance the quality of functionaries engaged in discipline inspection work, intensively train them when they are released from their regular work, arrange study classes for cadres at their posts, and encourage them to study on their own during their spare time. At present we must particularly organize them to study the party's current policies of opening to the outside world and reform. At the same time we must encourage them to go down to the grass-roots units and temper themselves so that they will be able to adapt themselves to the new developments of reform and opening to the outside world.

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK310443 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The 24th session of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Kunming on the afternoon of 29 October after successfully going through the agenda.

As the plenary session was held in the afternoon, the session first adopted [words indistinct]

Second, the session adopted the resolution on Lunan Yi Nationality Autonomous County's regulations on the exercise of autonomy. It decided to make the regulations effective from 1 January 1987.

Third, the session adopted the decision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the election schedules for People's Congresses at county and township levels. The elections of People's Congresses at these levels will be held within the first half of 1987.

Fourth, the session adopted the resolution of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on revising Articles 10 and 14 of the province's detailed regulations on the election of People's Congresses at the county level, as well as on revising Article 3 of the province's regulations on People's Congress direct elections at the county level.

Fifth, the session adopted the resolution on the 1986 report on the province's budget implementation and some suggestions on financial readjustment. [passage omitted]

Sixth, the session adopted lists of appointments and dismissals. It accepted the request to continue the appointment of Sun Zhineng as president of the province's People's Higher Court and member of the Judicial Committee. It decided to appoint Yang Yitang as acting president of the province's People's Higher Court.

The session also decided to appoint (Yao Tianyou) as director of the provincial Metalurgical Industry Department, while dismissing (Teng E) from office. It also appointed (Bai Zhushi) as director of the provincial Cultural Department, (She Huiqin) as director of the provincial Textile Industry Bureau, (Yu Renping) as director of the provincial Building Materials Industry Bureau, and (Cha Wuzhen) as director of the provincial State Security Department, while dismissing (Wang Tiexin) from office.

The afternoon session was presided over by Ma Wendong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Li Guiying, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and vice chairmen Yan Yiquan, Wang Shichao, and Yu Huoli attended the session.

Also present were Vice Governor Jin Renqing; Dao Shixun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Sun Zhineng, president of the provincial People's Higher Court; and (Wu Guangwen), deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

SOVIET BOOKSTORE OPENS IN JILIN'S CHANGCHUN

OW301841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Changchun, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Readers in Jilin's provincial capital now have the opportunity to buy books published in the Soviet Union with the opening of a new bookstore here today.

Based on an agreement between the two countries, this is the third bookstore selling Soviet publications opened in China after one in Beijing and Shanghai. At the same time, two stores specializing in Chinese book sales were opened in Leningrad and Kiev earlier this month.

Teachers and scientists at Jilin University and the Northeast Teachers' University, which combined own 120,000 volumes of Soviet books, welcomed the center's opening. They expressed the hope that the center will provide them more books they need.

At present, over 300 Soviet books covering the fields of literature, language, dictionaries, pictorials and science and technology are now available in Changchun.

JILIN CITIES ALLOWED TO ESTABLISH DISTRICTS

SK310338 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Recently, the State Council gave an official written reply in regard to the province's "requirement for establishing districts under Tonghua and Hunjiang Cities," and approved Tonghua and Hunjiang Cities establishing districts. The official written reply pointed out:

1. Tonghua City is allowed to establish Dongchang and Erdaojiang Districts.
2. Hunjiang City is allowed to establish Badaojiang, Linjiang, and Sanchazi Districts.

The provincial government transmitted the State Council's written reply on 4 October and called on Tonghua and Hunjiang Cities to conscientiously carry out the work of organizing and establishing these districts and doing ideological and political work.

JILIN'S GAO DI ATTENDS MODEL PLA UNITS RALLY

SK280625 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, PLA Unit 1021 stationed in Jilin Province held a summing-up and commendation rally to award 34 units and individuals advanced in combating floods and conducting rescue work. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, and provincial Governor Gao Dezhan attended the rally to extend congratulations and to issue certificates of merit, medals, and prizes to representatives of award receivers, together with (Ma Huantong) and (Wang Tianyu), leaders of PLA Unit 81021.

From 10 July to 30 August, this unit dispatched 14 regiments involving more than 7,000 soldiers, and more than 2,000 vehicles of various kinds to combat floods and conduct rescue work in Baicheng, Siping, Changchun, Tonghua, and Yanbian of Jilin Province and in 19 cities and countries of Liaoning, Nei Monggol, Heilongjiang, and 5 other provinces and regions. [passage omitted]

Governor Gao Dezhan spoke at the rally on behalf of the people throughout the province. After speaking highly of the contributions made by this unit in combating floods, conducting rescue work, and building socialism, he said: This unit has rendered outstanding service and made tremendous contributions to winning victory in the provincial activity of combating floods and conducting rescue work, and has scored positive achievements in building and revitalizing Jilin. Party committees and governments at all levels and the people throughout Jilin Province should all learn from, respect, and love the PLA units, should voluntarily provide conveniences for PLA units to train personnel competent for both military and civilian services, should make proper arrangements for the placement of retired soldiers and military men transferred to civilian work; should be concerned with building the army; and should strive to create conveniences for the PLA units in various fields.

At the rally, (Ma Huantong), commander of PLA Unit 81021, called on the units and individuals advanced in combating floods and conducting rescue work to carry forward the spirit of combating floods and conducting rescue work, to exert themselves for the cause of the state and the benefit of the people, to be with one another to become pacesetters in building socialist spiritual civilization, and to make a new contributions to the people. At the rally, a representative of the units and individuals advanced in combating floods and conducting rescue work delivered a speech.

LIAONING SECRETARY ADDRESSES RESOLUTION FORUM

SK280830 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Shen Xianhui, anding Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial Propaganda Department; and (Wang Jilu), secretary of the provincial Commission on Political Science and Law, recently and successively went to several dozen units. These included the provincial radio and television broadcasting department, the party school under the provincial party committee, Liaoning University, the provincial Cultural Department, the provincial Social Sciences Academy, the primary school No. 1 on Heping Street in Shenyang City, the middle school No. 20 in Shenyang City, and the People's Hotel to hold forums with more than 100 teachers from higher educational institutions and middle and primary schools, professors, writers, dramatists, theoretical workers, journalists, attendants, and store clerks. Their aim was to study and discuss the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to work out concrete measures for implementing the resolution and successfully building spiritual civilization.

These forums sponsored by the leading comrades of the provincial party committee with regard to studying and discussing the resolution were carried out in a harmonious and relaxed atmosphere. At these forums the participating cadres and masses put forward many favorable opinions on how to successfully build spiritual civilization by bearing in mind practical work. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee also revealed their personal experiences gained in studying the resolution.

In his speech at the forum, Comrade Quan Shuren stated: The resolution embodies the profound essence of theories. [paragraph continues]

We will not understand it thoroughly if we fail to study it in a penetrating way. Therefore, we should consider and study it repeatedly and earnestly. First, we should know well the basic spirit and viewpoint of the resolution, and second, we should study well every issue in the resolution. Efforts should be made to understand the reason why the resolution is written in one way and not another, and why the resolution issues exist and other issues do not. We should discover the differences among the issues in the resolution and those harbored in our minds. Efforts should be made to concentrate on renewing ideas. Otherwise, it will be quite possible for us to misunderstand the resolution by adopting a narrow personal viewpoint and acting impetuously.

In his speech, Comrade Quan Shuren stated: In studying the resolution at present, special attention should be paid to understanding the basic spirit in which work focus should be laid on construction and great unity. In the field of ideology and understanding, we should bring about changes in the following several ideas:

1. Efforts should be made to realistically change the idea of taking class struggle as a key link into that of carrying out economic construction and [words indistinct].
2. Efforts should be made to realistically change the idea of only regarding the building of spiritual civilization as a preventive measure and [words indistinct] into that of regarding the campaign as promoting the development of productive forces, [words indistinct].
3. Efforts should be made to have some persons change their narrow viewpoints into the idea of regarding the building of spiritual civilization as a campaign carried out by the entire working class and all patriots, and of actively bringing all contributing factors into play in promoting great unity.
4. Efforts should be made to realistically change the idea of adopting the methods used in movements in building spiritual civilization and resorting to the formalist measures in this regard into that of [words indistinct].
5. Efforts should be made to change the idea of looking down on the undertakings of education, science, and culture into that of ensuring accomplishments in the fields of education, science, and culture as we have done in economic construction, [words indistinct].
6. Efforts should be made to change the idea of looking down on the discipline and role of building spiritual civilization and paying no attention to ideological and political work into that of attaching importance to building spiritual civilization and enhancing ideological and political work, as well as of building the two civilizations simultaneously.

In his speech, Comrade Quan Shuren stressed: Leading cadres at all levels and working personnel in charge of the party's policies on ideology, theory, propaganda, and education should assume responsibility for arousing the entire party and the people to study the resolution and should take the lead in studying it. They should do a better job in studying the resolution in a more realistic way.

GANSU SECRETARY ADDRESSES MONUMENT INAUGURATION

HK240247 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] This morning, Gansu solemnly opened a rally in Huining County to mark the 50th anniversary of the junction of three main forces of the Red Army, as well as to inaugurate the junction monument.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the name of the monument commemorating the junction by the No. 124 front army of the Workers-Peasants Red Army. Central Leading comrades, including Li Xiannian and Xu Xiangqian, also wrote inscriptions for the monument. [passage omitted]

The rally was presided over by Governor Jia Zhijie. Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech. He said: The Long March is a great historical achievement made under the leadership of the CPC. Its victory laid the foundation for winning the battle against the Japanese invasion, as well as winning the new nationalist revolution.

Li Ziqi stressed: We must study the Red Army's unswerving proletarian party spirit. We should in all cases uphold the party's leadership. Politically speaking, we must be in keeping with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee. We must carry forward the Red Army's fine tradition and uphold the practices of proceeding from reality and taking actions according to objective rules. We must study the Red Army's noble character and strengthen our determination. We must be able to stand failures and setbacks and be bold in waging struggles.

We must carry forward the fine tradition of the Red Army and uphold the principle of building the two civilizations simultaneously. We must constantly strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization so that the spirit of the Long March will be carried forward generation after generation and will forever encourage all people in the province to strive to achieve modernization. [passage omitted]

After the rally, Comrades Li Ziqi, [name indistinct], Jia Zhijie, (Li Keru) and (Wu Huabo) cut the ribbon of the monument commemorating the junction by the No. 124 Front Army of the Workers-Peasants Red Army, which is built in the north of the site of the junction.

Li Bin and Wang Bingxiang inaugurated the monument at the unveiling ceremony. [passage omitted] The province's party, government and military leaders, including Huang Luobin, Wang Zhanchang, Dong Zhanlin, Wang Jintang, Ma Pilie, (Wen Jingyu) and (Gongchangtang Danbeiwangxu), as well as 54 representatives of the Red Army and over 50,000 people in Huining County, attended the rally.

GANSU BEGINS VILLAGE LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW291248 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- Party rectification at the village level has recently been unfolded throughout Gansu's rural areas. A few days ago, the Gansu provincial party committee issued a circular demanding that party organizations at all levels in the province earnestly implement the spirit of the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and carry on deep-going building of socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas in the course of village-level party rectification.

The circular from the Gansu provincial party committee points out: The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Building Socialist Spritual Civilization" is a programmatic document to strengthen the building of China's socialist spiritual civilization during the new historical period, as well as an ideological weapon to guide the work of party rectification in rural areas. The work of party rectification at the village level is an important link in the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. The rural party rectification is designed to build well the party's grass-roots organizations in rural areas, rectify the party style, give full scope to the role of fighting bastions played by party branches in rural areas as well as the exemplary vanguard role played by Communist Party members, and help bring about a turn for the better in the standards of social conduct in rural areas. As such, it is of vital significance to the building of socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas throughout the province. [passage omitted]

In the process of promulgating and implementing the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, party committees at all levels are urged to consider realities in the rural areas of Gansu Province and pay special attention to solving the following two problems: One is to resolutely redress the problem of abusing power to seek personal gain and violations of law and discipline by party members and cadres. It is also to educate party members to act as models in observing discipline, abiding by the law, and daring to wage a struggle against unhealthy trends and criminal acts. The other is to work hard to solve the problem of party members and cadres not "daring to become well-off, not knowing how to become well-off, and being unable to lead the masses to become better off together"; to educate party members to set an example in protecting the masses' interests, in taking the lead to become better off, and in leading the masses to become better off together; and make contributions to the development of China's great northwest and to the improvement of Gansu's backward economy.

The circular from the Gansu provincial party committee also points out: In building socialist spiritual civilization, we must not only improve the party style during party rectification, but also achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the standard of social conduct through the influence of a good party style. In the meantime, while endeavoring to solve inner party problems during village level party rectification, the party organizations in rural areas must take into consideration the real problems existing in all localities and arouse the masses to take measures to effectively solve the problem of gambling, feudal, and superstitious activities, and things in this line; stop unhealthy and perverse trends; and break with outmoded conventions and bad customs. [passage omitted]

At present, the Gansu provincial party committee has dispatched more than 21,000 party members and cadres to townships and villages across the province to provide guidance for party rectification at the village level and explain and publicize the guidelines of the resolution adopted by the party's sixth plenary session.

CONTRACT SYSTEM RAISES WHEAT OUTPUT IN GANSU

OW310802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- The newly developed contract system for engaging Chinese professionals is being credited with improving wheat production in the Hexi Corridor of northwest China's Gansu Province, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

When Chinese scientists or professionals sign contracts with the state it allows them a free hand in making decisions. They must live up to the terms of the contract but there is little interference from outside parties during the life of the agreement.

In the Hexi Corridor the provincial authorities signed a contract worth one million yuan (270,000 U.S. dollars) with 450 agricultural experts. The experts provided technological support to local wheat growers.

The project is being hailed as a success because the experts involved helped increase the yield per hectare of wheat fields by 26 percent in one year and reduce the cost of producing wheat by 30 percent, according to the paper.

With the money from the province, the experts have been able to popularize a number of scientific advances in wheat production. They introduced improved varieties of wheat, more scientific methods of farming including the proper use of fertilizers and chemical weed killers, and helped better plan irrigation projects, the paper said.

The experts were contracted to work on 600,000 hectares of wheat fields. In this area, farmers are harvesting 1.35 more metric tons per hectare than they were two years ago. This amounts to an additional 123,000 tons of wheat from the entire area.

The success of the contract system in this project has proven that the practice can be followed in other sectors of the economy, the paper said in an accompanying commentary.

"In the development of agriculture, we should rely on two legs -- effective policies and scientific knowledge," the commentary said, adding that both "legs" are necessary if China wants to step up its development of agriculture.

QINGHAI LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC CRIME WORK

HK291525 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on cracking down on serious economic crime, which concluded on 27 October, put forward: In accordance with the principle of simultaneously grasping construction and the legal system, it is necessary to wage in depth the struggle against serious economic crime. The conference opened on 23 October. [passage omitted]

Comrade Huanjiecailang, provincial party committee deputy secretary, spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee. After affirming our province's achievements in cracking down on serious economic crime, he pointed out: Party committees at all levels must regard the work of cracking down on serious economic crime as an important task and grasp it unrelentingly. It is essential to link this work with straightening out party style, correcting the unhealthy trends of trades, and large-scale inspection of taxes, finances, and commodity prices. Comrade Huanjiecailang said: Wholeheartedly supporting and plunging into reform and beating gongs to clear the way for reform and for vigorously developing the socialist commodity economy is the basic starting point of carrying out the work of cracking down on serious economic crime. We are therefore required to correctly distinguish between a slip in the course of reform and availing oneself of loopholes in reform to commit economic crime. In guiding ideology, we must define a basic principle. We must resolutely and vigorously protect and support all principles and policies that are beneficial to the development of production, to opening up, to invigoration, and to reform of the economic structure. According to the law, we must resolutely punish all actions of committing economic crime under the pretext of reform and invigorating the economy. Party members and cadres must seriously study the relevant principles and policies of the central authorities on reform. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee Secretary Yin Kesheng spoke at the conference. he stated his views on strengthening leadership, making unified arrangements, correctly appraising the situation, analyzing typical cases, and establishing the concept of acting according to law. Leading comrades including Liu Feng, Huang Zhengren, Biao Yaowu, Ma Wanli, and Duo Ba also attended yesterday afternoon's conference.

SHAANXI MEETS ON CURBING MALPRACTICES, FAVORITISM

HK271111 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Huang Changlu (7806 2490 4389) and Cui Chengwu (1508 6134 0063): "The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Handles Cases of Malpractice in Organization and Personnel Matters"]

[Text] Comrades participating in the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held in August made an analysis of the pernicious vestiges of feudalism manifested in political life. The provincial party committee defined elimination of the pernicious vestiges of feudalism as an important task in further rectifying party style.

At the meeting, provincial Party Secretary Bai Jinian said: Since the beginning of this year, the province has made great successes in investigating and handling major and important cases in the economic sphere, but paid inadequate attention to investigating and handling cases of gross violations of party discipline in the political field, in particular, the malpractices in organization and personnel matters which are widely and most strongly criticized by the masses of people. Apart from the shortcomings and defects in our work and systems, the phenomenon where a handful of cadres who are party members seek private gain by abusing their power and the practice of "when people get to the top, their friends and relatives go there with them" are attributed to the state of affairs. They are the salient manifestations of the pernicious vestiges of feudalism in political life.

Meeting participants were briefed on the investigation and handling of the cases of five party-member cadres at the departmental and bureau levels who used their power to arrange job transfers and promotions for their children and relatives. The 5 leading cadres transferred 27 of their sons and daughters or relatives to work in the units, localities, or departments where they worked. Most of the cases were in violation of party policies and principles of organization. For example, a leading cadre of Xian City's Discipline Inspection Commission arranged the transfer of four sons and a daughter-in-law to Lindong County when he was secretary of the Lindong County CPC Committee.

Comrades participating in the meeting held: While carrying out the work of rectifying party style in a gradual and deepgoing way, the provincial party committee gave top priority to elimination of the pernicious vestiges of feudalism in political life. This is in keeping with the present facts of the situation. All participants gained profound enlightenment from the typical materials introduced at the meeting.

One item discloses: Since the second half of last year, the Industrial and Commercial Bank in Xianyang City, resisting all kinds of pressure, has made job readjustments of 301 cadres and employees whose spouses, fathers, sons, brothers, or sisters worked together with them in the same units attached to the bank, thus basically rooting out official favoritism for children and relatives. The move won the support of the vast numbers of cadres and employees and the high praise of the community.

Another item says: From the autumn of 1983 to May 1984 in Yanan Prefecture, some party-member cadres helped a considerable number of people who had not met requirements to obtain certificates of false academic records by abusing their power, practicing fraud, and extorting false certificates from the relevant departments. This caused strong dissatisfaction among the masses of people. The prefectural party committee was determined to investigate and handle such cases one by one. Consequently, 256 cases were already handled and those involved in the cases were deprived of their academic records.

A third item deals with the experience of Baoji City in rectifying party style, an experience introduced at the meeting by a leading comrade of the city party committee. The standing committee of the city party committee and the leading organs at the city level took the lead in rectifying party style. Leaders of the committee and responsible comrades of the organs refrained from engaging unhealthy tendencies; they restrained their children and relatives as well as the units under their leadership from doing so; and they had the courage to tackle society's major and important cases and to firmly curb unhealthy tendencies. Leading cadres at the county and departmental levels were encouraged to "remain uncorrupted" when they stepped down from leading positions. The city party committee invited some 30 cadres and employees from other units to investigate the problems of all party members in city-level organs. The facts proved that the majority of party members managed to do so.

Serving as models for everybody, these typical materials heightened the confidence of meeting participants. They deeply convinced that so long as leaders at all levels set an example and carry out the work conscientiously, there will be high hopes of wiping out all pernicious vestiges of feudalism in political life and bringing a fundamental turn of the better in party style in Shaanxi Province.

SHAANXI SECRETARY ATTENDS LONG MARCH CELEBRATIONS

At Evening Party

HK240353 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The provincial party committee Propaganda Department and the provincial military district Political Department last night jointly gave an evening party of entertainment to mark the 55th anniversary of the Chinese workers' and peasants' Red Army's Long March. More than 800 people attended the happy get together. They included Bai Jinian, Chang Lifu, (Bai Zhongcai), (Lou Haiping), Zhou Yaguang, Dong Jichang, (Li Lianbi), (Shan Yicai), (Xu Gong), (Guo Hongde), and (Wang Xibin), commander of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District, and other veteran cadres, as well as veteran Red Army soldiers and officers and men of the military district.

Provincial Rally 27 Oct

HK291508 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A provincial rally marking the 50th anniversary of the Red Army's Long March was held yesterday in the Xian People's Auditorium. Zhou Yaguang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally. At the beginning of the rally, Young Pioneers presented flowers to over 1,000 veterans Red Army soldiers who attended the rally. Provincial party committee Secretary Bai Jinian delivered a speech at the rally.

He said: On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government, the Shaanxi Military District, and the 30 million people in Shaanxi, I cherish the memory of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries who led the Long March. Their remarkable contributions to the victory of the Long March will be remembered by us forever. [passage omitted]

He said: When marking the victory of the Long March today, we wish to cherish the memory of the great achievements of revolutionary martyrs and to encourage the younger generation to inherit and develop the valuable spiritual wealth left by the veteran revolutionaries, to inherit and develop the spirit of the Long March, and to make contributions to the invigoration of the Chinese nation and Shaanxi.

In conclusion, Comrade Bai Jinian said: Our Shaanxi has a glorious revolutionary tradition. The glorious title of "the sons and daughters of Yanan" is closely linked with the revolutionary tradition and spirit that the Chinese communists fostered in the Chinese revolution. In the past years of revolutionary struggle, the army and people of Shaanxi made outstanding contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people and the victory of the Chinese revolution. Today we must exert greater efforts to invigorate and build Shaanxi and to build a socialist China with a high degree of civilization and democracy. [passage omitted]

Seated in the front rows of the rostrum were responsible persons of the provincial party, government, and army, members of the Central Advisory Commission, and members of the CPPCC National Committee, including Liu Jingfan, (Tang Lizhu), Bai Dongcai, Zhang Ze, Li Qingwei, Yan Kelun, Sun Zuobin, Tan Weixu, (Wang Xibing), Lu Jianren, and (Yang Yintao). Also seated on the rostrum were veteran soldiers who participated in the Long March or joined the revolution during the Red Army period.

After the rally, provincial party, government, and army responsible comrades watched a feature film depicting the course of the Long March named "The Echo of the (Qilianshan)," together with the veteran Red Army soldiers who participated in the Long March.

SHAANXI ENDS SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK280705 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The 7-day seminar on economic and social development strategy in Shaanxi Province successfully closed this afternoon.

Comrade Bai Jinian delivered a speech at the seminar. [passage omitted]

Comrade Zhang Zie, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, also addressed the closing session of the seminar. Also present at today's session were provincial leading comrades Zhou Yaguang, Dong Jichang, Sun Kehua, Zhang Boting, Wei Mingzhong, Liang Qi, and Tao Zhong. Below are excerpts of Comrade Bai Jinian's speech:

Comrade Bai Jinian said: We will not be able to keep up with the new situation and accomplish new tasks in the new period without introducing a democratic and scientific decisionmaking process.

He pointed out: In order to introduce a democratic and scientific decisionmaking process, leading cadres at all levels are first of all required to do away with outmoded concepts.

Our leaders must earnestly clear away the influence of vestiges of feudal ideology; try hard to overcome the limitations of small producers' narrow views and field of vision; truly respect science, knowledge, and talented people; firmly uphold the notion of democracy; and give full play to the democratic style. They must make greater efforts to study and enhance their understanding of Marxism and unremittingly assimilate new knowledge and new views. Moreover, they must make investigations and studies so as to see how matters are developing. To introduce a democratic and scientific decisionmaking process, we must make greater efforts to foster a contingent of soft science researchers and set store by the role of these scientists. This contingent is mainly composed of two types of personnel: One is research bodies subordinate to party and government leading departments and the other is natural science and social science research personnel. At present, we must promote soft science in three ways: fostering, selecting, and employing qualified personnel; providing necessary funds; and providing requisite information.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Jinian emphasized: The implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the promotion of a democratic atmosphere in which people can consult with each other on equal footing are essential to the introduction of a democratic and scientific decisionmaking process. Before a decision is finalized, people should be allowed to air their views, including views that are different from those of the leadership. It is necessary to encourage people to say all they know and say it without reserve. Those who bravely air their views should be commended and those who listen to others' opinions will benefit from them. No practice of stifling differing opinions will be allowed. [passage omitted]

XINJIANG SECRETARY SPEAKS AT LONG MARCH FORUM

HK240401 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tomorrow is the anniversary of the day when the 1st, 2d, and 4th Front Armies of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army triumphantly effected a junction. This afternoon, the regional party committee and regional Advisory Commission held a forum in the People's Hall to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory in the Red Army's Long March.

Attending the forum were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission; and responsible comrades of regional party, government, and army, including Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudun Niyaz, Zhang Sixue, Tang Guangcai, and (Liang Guoying). Tomur Dawamat presided over the forum. At present, about 700 Red Army veterans and veteran cadres at the time of the Red Army are working or staying in our region. Of these, some 160 who are in Urumqi attended the forum on invitation. [passage omitted]

Regional party committee Secretary Song Hanliang spoke at the forum. He extended lofty regards to the Red Army veterans attending the forum. [passage omitted] Comrade Wang Enmao also spoke. [passage omitted]

At today's forum, literature and art workers of the regional song and dance troupe gave performances.

After the forum concluded, leading comrades including Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, and Tomur Dawamat had a photo taken with the Red Army veterans attending the forum.

XINJIANG MAKES ARRANGEMENTS FOR RURAL WORK

HK301304 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] On 25 October, the regional party committee and government made public the region's arrangements for this winter's rural work to further promote the region's agriculture and to reap a bumper harvest for the 10th successive year. The regional party committee and government urged all localities to seriously implement the following tasks:

First, they should seriously study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and strengthen socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas. The resolution on the guiding principle of building socialist spiritual civilization is a programmatic one to guide China in building spiritual civilization in a healthy way. Party organizations at all levels, as well as all party members, must seriously study and seek a common and deeper understanding of it so as to strengthen the work of building socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

Second, we should carry out on a large scale the basic construction, which focuses on irrigation projects in farms and grasslands, and work hard to improve production conditions. While doing well in the key irrigation work, we must also do well in [words indistinct] projects. We must level land and construct flood-prevention facilities in channels and corresponding projects in irrigation areas on a large scale. [passage omitted]

Third, we should take measures to protect livestock from natural disasters this winter. All financial and tax departments in all localities must make preparations for the circulating funds for this purpose. [passage omitted]

Fourth, localities, agricultural research institutes, and technology promotion departments must greatly promote new technology that brings quick and better economic results. By making use of the agricultural slack season in winter, they should conduct technological training for the peasants, herdsman, and grass-roots cadres.

Fifth, we should sum up our production experience and formulate next year's production plans as soon as possible. In the production of grain, we should increase the amount of per unit area yield without increasing the growing area. In the production of maize, we should appropriately enlarge the growing area. In the production of cotton, we should strive for vigorous development. [passage omitted]

Sixth, we should do well in preparing agricultural machinery for the winter harvest. Planning, oil, materials supplies, machine-building, and financial departments must offer to the rural areas the necessary loans for winter harvest as well as ensure the supply of rolled steel, oil, components, and spare parts.

Seventh, we should speed up the development of township enterprises. We should conduct a full-scale examination on the situation of the implementation of policies concerning township enterprises. We should find a solution to the fact that we face a shortage of funds for production and circulation. [passage omitted]

Eighth, we should do well in the work of growing grass, planting trees, and raising seedlings this winter. We should strive to afforest 200,000 mu and grow grass on 500,000 mu this year.

Ninth, we should seriously do well in party rectification at the village level in rural areas. Party committees at various levels must treat party rectification work at the village level as the key task for this winter. [passage omitted]

Tenth, we should further strengthen leadership over rural work. Leaders at various levels must personally handle the task and send cadres to the rural areas. They should conduct a full-scale examination on the situation of implementing this year's Central Document No. 1 and solve problems. They should make good arrangements for the living of poor peasants and herdsmen and help them develop production. They should further consolidate and perfect the party's rural policies on economy and ensure in-depth progress in the rural economic structural reform.

XINJIANG CPPCC SESSION ADOPTS CIRCULAR, ENDS

HK300714 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The 17th session of the 5th regional CPPCC Standing Committee ended this afternoon. The meeting called on CPPCC organizations at all levels, members, and functionaries to work together with one heart, blaze new trails, do practical work, and conduct daring experiments under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building a socialist society with an advanced culture and ideology so that they will make new contributions to improving [word indistinct], promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress along with material progress, and carrying out all-round reform. Participants at the meeting listened to a report made by the regional party committee secretary, Song Hanliang, on the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and conscientiously studied and discussed the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building a socialist society with an advanced culture and ideology. The meeting adopted the circular issued by the regional CPPCC Standing Committee on studying and implementing the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The circular called on members of the CPPCC at various levels to grasp the basic viewpoints and spirit of the resolution, to work out practical plans for promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress in line with the distinguishing features and actual conditions of CPPCC work, and to make efforts to explore the laws and methods of promoting socialist cultural and ideological progress in CPPCC work.

The circular called on the CPPCC organizations at all levels to strengthen leadership over the study of the resolution and promptly discuss and solve problems arising from the study so as to develop the study in depth.

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DATE FILMED

Nov. 3, 1986

